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Journal of Proceedings

OF THE

National Pure Food and Drug Congress

HELD IN

Columbian University Hall, Washington, D. C.

March 2, 3, 4, and 5, 1898.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL PURE FOOD AND DRUG CONGRESS.

Held In Columbian University Hall.

Washington, D. C., March 2d to 5th, 1898.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2nd.

The Congress was called to order by Hon. Frank Hume, Chairman of the Local Call Committee, and President B. L. Whitman, of the Columbian University opened the Congress with prayer. Chairman Hume then addressed the Congress as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. FRANK HUME.

Gentlemen:—As Chairman of the General Committee, on calling this Congress to order, it may not be out of place for me to state that the work which you are here to perform is of the greatest national importance. It extends beyond the nation, for it affects every people to whom we export our food and drugs. It may interest you to add that the bill which you will consider, H. R. No. 5441, known as the Brosius Bill, is in fact an evolution, that is, it is an improvement upon its predecessors, and that from the days of the 48th Congress, when Hon. Wharton J. Greene, of North Carolina, introduced a Pure Food Bill, each succeeding Congress has had before it for consideration, a bill of this character. During the hotly contested fight for pure lard in which the manufacturers of that article waged a bitter warfare against the compounders of stearine, cotton seed oil, and kettle rendered hogs lard, calling the product pure refined lard, a bill was prepared and introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. W. H. F. Lee of Virginia, which for the first time provided for the control of food and drug products by the Department of Agriculture. This bill was sent to the House Committee on Agriculture and referred to a sub-committee of which the late Hon. Jas. Laird of Nebraska was Chairman. Mr. Laird made a careful study of the question and his report on the subject is a monument to his memory. He presented a substitute for the Lee Bill which was endorsed by the Committee and reported favorably to the House. A similar bill was introduced into the Senate by Senator Chas. J. Faulkner, of West Virginia, whose able championship had previously secured the passage of a Pure Food Bill for the District of Columbia. His bill went to the Committee on Agriculture of the Senate but was not acted upon by that body.

In the 51st Congress, Mr. Allen introduced the Laird Bill with some amendments in the House and it was favorably reported to that body. Senator Faulkner introduced his bill in the Senate, and again it went to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, of which the late Senator Paddock was then Chairman. It now fell into the hands of one of its warmest friends and one who proved himself its earnest champion. In the 51st Congress, however, the Sherman-Edmonds Export Meat Inspection Bill and the Vest-Hatch Interstate Meat Inspection Bill passed, and it became necessary to eliminate from the pure food bill all that related to the inspection of animals and meat, and Senator Paddock reported the bill thus amended and it became the Paddock bill but was never voted on.

In the 52d Congress, Senator Paddock introduced an improved Bill and it went into the Senate and before the country as the Paddock Bill, Senate No. 1. It passed at an early date during the first session and went to the Agriculture Committee of the House, of which Col. Hatch was Chairman, from which it was promptly reported favorably and went upon the calendar: but it did not come to a vote.

The friends of this measure became somewhat discouraged and practically nothing has been done during the past four years to secure the desired legislation. The developments during that time have created a more pronounced interest in the quality of the food offered in our markets, and there is now a decided demand that an honest man shall have

an untainted field in which to do an honest business, and that this great country take its proper place among civilized nations and protect its citizens, as well as its hogs and cattle against disease.

The Paddock Bill has run the gauntlet of criticism of some of the greatest lawyers that ever sat in Congress. Among them are Edmonds, George, and Paddock in the Senate, Hatch, Brosius and others in the House, and there need be no fear of the action of the courts upon the constitutionality of the measure you are here to consider and discuss.

The bill before you is up to date and while it may not be all we might desire, yet it is a step in the right direction and will accomplish great good to all classes of our people. The passage of this bill if properly brought to the attention of Congress is an assured fact, if you gentlemen unite in its endorsement; and upon your wisdom and discretion depends largely this important measure in the interest of health, morals and business.

On behalf of the Call Committee, I thank each and every one of you for responding so heartily to the invitation to aid in promoting one of the most important bills now before the Congress. Its enactment into law will not only be a benefit to food consumers in our own country but also inspire confidence in our food exports to foreign countries.

I now take pleasure in introducing Hon. Matthew Trimble, Assessor of the District of Columbia, who will read the call for this meeting:

(Mr. Trimble then read the call for the Congress as follows:)

THE CALL.

The question of the character of the Food, Drink and Drugs consumed by a people is unquestionably one of the most important that can be discussed by them. Adulteration, misbranding, sophistication, substitution and imitation undoubtedly exist to an alarming extent, to the detriment of health, legitimate business, and sound morals, and it becomes needful to secure legislation that will check this growing evil and permit an honest man to do an honest business.

EXTENT OF ADULTERATION.

The extent of adulteration can only be estimated by the number of industries engaged in producing food, drugs, and liquors, for no sooner does a legitimate business succeed than illegitimate imitators follow in its wake. These unfair practices have become so general that remedial legislation is demanded to protect the health, morals, and business interests of the people. Our foreign trade is threatened, and unless the evil practice is checked every honest man will be compelled to quit business.

Many of the States have good laws which cannot be enforced, owing to the "Original Package" decision of the Supreme Court, which prevents the several States from effectually controlling this matter—hence it becomes necessary to enact a Federal Statute to prevent the Inter-State Traffic in such commodities. House Bill No. 5441, introduced by Hon. Mariott Brosius, of Pennsylvania, is now soon to be considered by the Committee of the House.

As there are divergent views as to some minor points of this measure, which should be reconciled by a consultation of the interested parties, and believing that it is the desire of the great mass of manufacturers, producers and consumers to reconcile all such differences and to unite in urging the adoption of a PURE FOOD LAW by Congress, so as to sustain the good name of the Nation, and preserve the health and integrity of our people:

THEREFORE, the undersigned hereby Call

A PURE FOOD AND DRUG CONGRESS

to assemble in the city of Washington, D. C., at the National Hotel, at twelve (12) o'clock M., on Wednesday, the Second (2nd) day of March, 1898, and hereby fix the apportionment of Representation as follows:

The following apportionment of delegates is made so as to embrace as far as possible every interest involved in the production, manufacture, and sale of food, drugs and liquor products—in proportion to the numbers engaged therein. It embraces the Scientists and Health Departments as well as those who have charge of local laws in the various States and Territories.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

The Governors of each State and Territory are requested to appoint ten (10) delegates, distributed as follows: Agriculturists, 4; Pharmacists, 2; Wholesale Grocers, 1; Retail Grocers, 1; Food Manufacturers, 1; Proprietary Manufacturers, 1; 10.

Agricultural Department—the Secretary of Agriculture, and five (5) delegates to be appointed by him.

The Internal Revenue Department—The Commissioner and five (5) delegates to be appointed by him.

The Surgeon General of the Army and five (5) delegates to be appointed by him.

The Surgeon General of the Navy, and five (5) delegates to be appointed by him.

The Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service and five (5) delegates to be appointed by him.

The Fish Commissioner and five (5) delegates to be appointed by him.

BOARDS OF HEALTH.

State Boards of Health, 3; Boards of Health of Cities from 20,000 to 100,000, 1; Boards of Health of Cities from 100,000 to 500,000, 2; Boards of Health of Cities of 500,000 and upwards, 3.

BOARDS OF TRADE AND CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Cities of from 20,000 to 100,000, 1; Cities of from 200,000 to 500,000, 2; Cities of 500,000 and upwards, 3.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The National Grange, P. of H., 5; Each State Grange, 2; The National Farmers' Alliance, 5; Each State Alliance, 2; The National Farmers' Congress, 5; National Horticultural Society, 3; State Horticultural Societies, 1; National Dairy Association, 5; State Dairy Association, 1; National Bee Keepers' Association, 3; State Bee Keepers' Association, 1.

OFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS, ETC.

Each State Agricultural Department, 2; Each State Food and Dairy Commission, 2; Each Experiment Station, 2; Each Official Agricultural Chemist, 1; Each Agricultural College, 1; National Pure Food Association, 5; Each State Pure Food Association, 2; Each State Board of Pharmacy, 1.

SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL.

American Chemical Society, 5; State Chemical Societies, 1; National Medical Society, 5; State Medical Societies, 2; Local Medical Societies in Cities of 10 to 100,000, 1; 100,000 to 500,000, 2; 500,000 and upwards, 3; American Pharmaceutical Association, 5; State Pharmaceutical Associations, 1; Separate Organizations in Cities, 1.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS.

Bakers' National Association, 3; Bakers' State Associations, 1; Bee Keepers' Union, 3; Cider and Vinegar National Association, 3; Cider and Vinegar State Associations, 1; Confectioners' Association, (National), 3; Confectioners' Association (State), 1; Dairy National Union Association, 5; Dairy Union, State Associations, 1; Druggists Wholesale National Association, 3; Druggists Wholesale State Associations, 1; Grocers' National Wholesale Associations, 1; State Grocers' Wholesale, 2; Cheese Mfg. National Association, 3; Cheese Mfg. State Association, 1; Grocers' National Retailers, 3; Grocers' State Retailers, 1.

Brewers' National Association, 3; Brewers' State Association, 1; Liquor Dealers' National Association, 3; Liquor Dealers' State Association, 1; Vintners' National Association, 3; Vintners' State Association, 1; Millers' National Association, 5; Millers' State Association, 1; Proprietary Association, National, 5.

By order of the Committee,

Frank Hume, Chairman.
R. N. Harper, Treasurer.
Beriah Wilkins,
J. D. Hird.

Matthew Trimble, 1st. Vice-Pres't.
Wm. C. Woodward, 2nd. Vice-Pres't.
Alex. J. Wedderburn, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1898.

Chairman Hume then introduced Commissioner Ross, President of the Board of District Commissioners, who delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF COMMISSIONER JOHN W. ROSS.

Gentlemen: There cannot be a more laudable purpose affecting the material interests of the people than that which has brought together to-day at the National Capital these representative citizens of the United States.

The fact seems to be well established that large quantities of commodities which constitute the food supply of our people are not what they purport to be. Many are deemed dangerous to the health of the consumer, and very many are fraudulent. The effect upon the public health of the sale of such products would not be so injurious if the public could have full knowledge of the ingredients which actually enter into the manufacture of the food offered for sale. But the average housewife has not the means of ascertaining accurately what dangerous component may have been used in the manufacture of the food which she prepares for her family,—the physician cannot always detect the adulteration of the drug which he prescribes in his practice.

It would seem, therefore, to be the plain duty of the Federal Government to provide a statute, which may be operative in this District and in the territories of the United States, and which may also properly regulate, under the Constitutional provision, the commerce between the States in any adulterated or imitated drug or food product.

It is, at common law, an indictable offense to prepare food for human beings containing unwholesome constituents, or to knowingly sell food unfit for consumption; but, for effective results, a statute is needed to prescribe rules of evidence and mode of obtaining evidence, and to place upon some national authority the duty of detecting the crime and of prosecuting the criminal. In the preparation of such a statute, while taking every precaution to protect the interests of the public, care should be had to avoid unnecessary annoyance to legitimate manufacturers, who may be fully mindful of the responsibility owed by them to the public.

The effect of impure food upon the young is especially to be deprecated. Many of the confections, which are so tempting to all of tender age, are said to be dangerous to their health; the milk upon which they subsist is often sold in an impure or in an unnutritious condition. A bill to prevent the sale of adulterated candy in the District of Columbia was recently prepared by the Health Officer of the District, and has been passed by the House of Representatives.

An act of Congress which had the sanction of the Medical Association of the District, relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia, which it is believed will tend to improve existing conditions in this jurisdiction, was approved by the President February 17, 1898.

It is not my purpose to detain you by any detailed discussion of this important subject matter. That may well be left to the many eminent delegates to your convention, who have given close attention to the existing evils, and to the best available remedies therefor. I assure you that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Health Officer, the Medical Society of the District, the Druggists of the District, the Washington Board of Trade, and our influential press, are all heartily in sympathy with you in this good work. We appreciate the honor conferred upon our city by your selection of it as your place of assemblage. You have chosen wisely. The promoter of a good and laudable cause in such a convention, as this is, at the National Capital not only has as an immediate audience a community which is second to none other in the Union in intelligence, in progressiveness, and in public spirit, but he is also in close communication with the entire people of the Republic, through their Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

In the name of the people of the District of Columbia, I bid you welcome to this Federal jurisdiction. May your deliberations be harmonious and fraught with beneficent results to the homes of our beloved country; and may you, from the scenes and associations which remind you of the

wisdom and heroism of the men who founded the Republic, return to the various States in which you reside with renewed fealty to the Federal Government and to the free institutions which are your heritage.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Ross's address, Mr. Hume placed in nomination for Temporary Chairman, Hon. J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who was unanimously elected.

Col. Brigham, on taking the Chair, said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I am pleased to see on this occasion such a large attendance of men who are here for a wise purpose. When I consented to act as temporary Chairman and open the business of the Congress, I did it with the understanding that no speech would be expected from me. You have listened to some addresses, and the ground that I might have covered has already been gone over. I will now simply say that so far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, when you have determined the line of work which you desire to institute and carry forward, the Department will be glad to co-operate earnestly with you in the effort to protect the honest producer and the innocent consumer."

"I take pleasure in introducing Hon. Marriot Brosius, of Pennsylvania."

ADDRESS OF HON. MARRIOT BROSIUS, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—It gives me no common satisfaction to see so large an assembly of the representatives of the people from all parts of this great country in session to consider a subject of immediate and pressing interest to every American citizen. It is an additional solace to observe how calm and serene you are in an atmosphere charged with the spirit of war. The war that invites our devotion and patriotism just now is the war upon impure food. In this holy war every man shall put on his armor and keep it on until we make merry music at the funeral and dance on the grave of the last food pirate in the land.

It was the thought of Ruskin that the greatest thing a human soul ever does is to see something wrong and to say a plain brave word to right it. For some years I have observed the growth of one of the crying evils of our age—"food adulteration." I do not know that any higher mission lays its command upon us than to promote in all suitable ways the cure of this terrible malady. That we have permitted it to continue its ravages so long suggests a variety of reflections.

Did it ever occur to you, my friends, what a peculiar people we are—Man is not only a bundle of habits but of inconsistencies and idiosyncracies as well. The parts of his character are in a state of chronic war among themselves.

Is it any wonder that no one has ever given a suitable definition of man? It has been oft attempted but always failed. Bryant somewhere alludes to some of the attempts which came to naught. He said some define man as a talking animal, overlooking poor Poll which sometimes talks very much. Some have defined him as a laughing animal, forgetting the laughing hyena; others as the animal that cooks its food, not thinking of the traditional monkey that used the cat's paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. Seeking thoughtfully for a definition drawn from a wide generalization, I have come to the deliberate conclusion that the only definition which sufficiently determinates and distinguishes man from all known animals is this, "An animal that adulterates and sometimes poisons its own food and drink." (Applause.)

These general reflections are only suitable to this occasion because they explain the dark mystery, the puzzling paradox which brings us together to-day, that human beings of intelligence, of the Anglo-Saxon race with a thousand years of experience in government, in obedience to law and order and protection to health, have been unable to guard against the abasement, corruption and actual poisoning of the people's food and drink.

Now my friends, what is the situation? Let us understand it and face it. We are over seventy million of the noblest people the sun in his circuit sees, with a consuming capacity equal to seven hundred millions of the average of the remaining people on the earth. Our annual food bill cannot be less than five billion dollars, and most of this food we produce

ourselves. According to the best attainable estimate, two per cent. of this or one hundred million dollars is worthless stuff unsuitable for human food, of which ten per cent. or ten million dollars' worth is poisonous and destructive of life and health. Dr. Lattimore, analyst of the New York State Board of Health said that of 376 articles of diet in common use in every household, 255, or more than two-thirds, were adulterated. These figures are only approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to convey to the mind some idea of the enormous waste, the deceit, the fraud, the plunder, and I have said, the murder that are masquerading in this country in the disguise and in the name of commerce in food products, to say nothing of the appalling consequence to the morals of our people.

What I have said of food products is equally applicable to the drugs and medicines whose curative properties are our last dependence when disease lays us on beds of suffering. In how many draughts and lotions administered by loving hands to bring back to health the smitten of one of the family, death itself lurked, no man knoweth. But we know enough to be on our guard and to make us sometimes reluctant to administer the prescriptions of the best physicians, and almost enough to justify us in believing the statement I read the other day of an occurrence which may serve to illustrate the subject. I disclaim any purpose to reflect upon the doctors for they are both noble and necessary. A doctor ordered some medicine for a sick boy and the father not liking the appearance of it forced it down the cat's throat. When the doctor called and inquired if the powder had cured the boy the father replied: "No, we did not give it to him." "Good heaven," said the doctor, "is the child living?" "Yes, he is, but the cat ain't; we gave it to her." The doctor retired. (Applause.)

This may be only an anecdote but it points the moral of our situation. No class have more at stake in the crusade against the adulterations of food and drugs than the physicians, for in the degree in which we become sensible of the deleterious character of drug adulteration will the profession of medicine be discredited, and unless we can cure this malady which has infected our laboratories as well as our mills, manufacturing, and the whole commerce of our country, the profession of medicine will fall into as bad repute as when, in the time recorded in the book of Chronicles, King Asa sickened and died. In his sickness, says the book, he sought not the Lord but the physicians, and Asa slept with his fathers. (Applause.)

Now let me weary you with a few details for the sake of a more distinct view of the nature and extent of the adulterations of which the people complain. In doing so, I borrow from a body of facts with which all who have studied the subject are familiar. I will only give you a few instances as illustrations of many which could easily be produced. Many a housewife if she were a chemist and had the requisite facilities could demonstrate how much of falsehood and deceit are represented in her pantry; wheat flour containing peas, ground rice and soapstone; olive oil made largely of cotton seed. Sago is potato starch. Vermicelli is poor flour whitened with pipe clay. Powdered sugar is glucose, flour, clay and sand. Butter, supposed to be made from the pure nectar of the cow is largely the fat of the cow. The pure refined family lard is quite likely to be tallow and cotton seed oil. Black pepper may be mustard husks, sand, bran and red clay. Allspice contains cracker dust and corn meal. The mustard is flour and cayenne pepper. The latter may be rice flour and red lead. Cream of tartar is strongly tintured with phosphoric acid, and so on. These are but sample instances but they afford an indication of adulterations, frauds and impositions, which ought to bring the blush of shame to every honest American's face.

Now it is easily seen that this execrable business wrongs the people who are its victims in many ways. It goes without saying that the greater part of this is non-injurious adulteration so far as health is concerned and this I am sure is cause for congratulation, but that affords no palliation for the fraud and imposition upon the people's rights. Every person has a right to know what he is eating and drinking in a sense quite different from that of Artemus Ward when he said, he "liked to eat hash

because then he knew what he was eating." That it cheapens food is no justification as long as it cheats the consumer. I may well eat corn meal if I wish to, but I am not to be compelled to eat it against my will by having it put surreptitiously into my flour. If a combination of wheat flour and corn meal is marketed under that designation and consumers buy it and eat it with knowledge, there can be no complaint, and so throughout the whole range of manufactured foods. The motive which leads to adulteration is to cheapen commodities so that the producer can undersell his neighbor who produces honest goods. This business motive, however, does not wash the transaction. It is still foul with the odor of fraud. If you make lard out of tallow and cotton seed oil and sell it as compound lard using as a trade mark the picture of a hog's head on every package, it is not honest. An upright purpose would suggest as the least possible homage that the manufacturer could pay to commercial integrity would be the picture of a bull's head and a cotton plant on the packages to indicate the ingredients compounded. To send this compound out on white wings sanctified with the hog's head and christened "Refined Lard," "Pure Refined Lard," "Choice Family Lard," cannot be justified and moreover it shows what gentle shapes deceit will steal to practice under. Little wonder it suggested to a wag in an English police court the conundrum, "When is lard not lard?" "When it is refined." (Applause.)

That people can do such things and look into their neighbor's countenances without a downcast eye and a shamed face shows the virulency of the moral poison and the extent of its diffusion in the commercial community. But this is only one illustration. There are hundreds of others, among which may be mentioned the pious merchant who called downstairs to his clerk to hurry up and sand the sugar and come to prayers. Still another comes to my mind given by Prof. Perry in his political economy. The Professor said to a cotton manufacturer, "What are you running now?" "Oh, these knit goods," he replied. "I thought you worked cotton," said the Professor. "I do," said the thrifty manufacturer.—"But," said the Professor, "are not knit goods woolen?" "Oh," said the good man, "we put the figure of a sheep on every piece we make, but every fibre of it is cotton."

Then the vicious practice is contagious. One man does it because others do, for the rivalries of business must be conducted on a common level. Many would rather not do it but are under compulsion to do it or quit business. They are praying for law to rescue them from a situation which is abhorrent to their sense of commercial integrity. They would like to do better, but cannot afford to lose money in business. Their moral standard is as high as that of the Presidential candidate who said he would like to have the Lord on his side, but he must have the State of Kentucky. (Applause.)

They would relieve themselves if they could, but they are in the situation of the barbers in Baltimore some time back. They did not wish to shave on Sunday, but some would and others had to, so they raised a fund of \$700 to secure an ordinance compelling themselves to do what they wished themselves to do, but could not without the compulsion of the law.

But there is a consideration which makes this wrong seem more flagitious than it otherwise would. The fraud bears most heavily upon the poor working people whose necessities compel them to buy cheap food and who are without the means or knowledge which would enable them to protect themselves to some extent. Then to what extent our export trade has suffered from the discredit cast upon our food products, no man can know. Prosecutions in Europe of tradesmen for selling adulterated American products cannot fail to cast suspicion upon every American product subject at all to adulteration.

Another class who can ill-afford it these times are injured. I refer to the farming classes. Any fraud that lessens the profits of the farmer is a greater fraud on that account. Adulteration of food products results in the cheapening of the products of the farm and every farmer should be engaged in this crusade against a system of commercial piracy which thus robs both producer and consumer and may well be denominated the common enemy of all mankind, the scourge of all.

low it is believed, and there is every warrant for the belief that the only remedy for these ills lies in federal legislation. Many of the states have striven to mitigate the evil through state laws and in a measure have been successful, but as a remedy commensurate with the evil these fugitive efforts have been abortive because of the condition of federal law relating to interstate commerce.

We propose a federal law whose remedial effect will be commensurate with the evil. The bill which will come before this Congress for consideration is a rough draft of what we deem necessary to meet the situation. You will no doubt find amendments necessary to perfect the measure so as to conform to the views of the best informed on the subject. We will be glad to have you thoroughly overhaul it and make it what it ought to be. It is not my purpose to discuss at this time any of the legal or constitutional questions which the bill may suggest. Any criticism on that line will be met when they are made. It is your purpose I have no doubt—I know it is your duty—to make the measure as satisfactory to diverse views as you can, and to lend your presence here and your exertions when you return to your homes to the creation of a body of sentiment in the United States which will uphold the effort which will be made in Congress to enact into law this much needed measure.

Now my friends, in conclusion, let me ask you what public question surpasses this one in importance to the American people? I am very sure if we could know the magnitude of this piratical business, the extent to which we are plundered by these commercial frauds, and how they undermine the health and corrupt the commercial morals of the American people we would rise as one man and with united acclaim demand of Congress legislation for our common protection. This is a duty which lies before us and commands us. We must cleanse our dwelling and remove the filth from our premises lest infection steal upon us and take away our children. There is no time to be lost, yet how many are indifferent. They are waiting for others to do the work. They are like the philosopher who when told that his house was on fire calmly replied, "Go tell my wife. I never meddle with domestic affairs." It is our work, my friends, it is the work of all. (Applause.)

In the name of honesty, honor and health is it not time this nation was doing something to put commercial piracy under the ban of the law, something to suppress dishonest traffic, something to protect honest trade from commercial brigands and secure our population from the perils of adulterated and poisoned food and drink.

I know the American people if they had an opportunity would give an affirmative answer to this inquiry with spontaneous, enthusiastic and united acclaim; for they believe that every act of legislation that strikes down a wrong, every law that stabs to the heart a rooted vice, or overthrows a seated iniquity which tarnishes the fair name and dims the glory of our people visibly advances the national millenium in which we will be liveried in the white and seamless robe of commercial integrity and national honor. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Brosius for his able and interesting address.

The chairman announced that a letter had been received from Hon. Wm. P. Hepburn, of Iowa, saying that he had an engagement to go with his Committee to Philadelphia, which prevented his attendance.

Chairman Brigham then introduced Hon. Aaron Jones, of Indiana, Master of the National Grange, who spoke as follows:

MR. JONES' ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Convention: It is not my purpose to detain you with any extended remarks. I appear before you representing the agricultural interests of the United States as represented by our National Organization. I deem it entirely unnecessary for a body of men so thoroughly versed in the purpose of this Convention that any argument should be made as to why you are here. The necessity of leg-

islation looking to the purification of our foods and medicines is the reason for our having come all the way from the Hoosier State. We were aware that we were being greatly imposed upon by the food adulterators of this country. What I came here for was to start an influence that would stiffen the backbone of the weak members of Congress when a measure like this came up for them to vote upon. I want them to understand that the farmers of the United States of America demand of their servants, the members of Congress, that protection to which they have a right, so that when they go into the grocery, or when they buy anything and pay money for it, it shall be what it is represented to be. We have been unable so far to accomplish anything in the way of legislation. Of the 30,000,000 farmers of the United States, 29,999,985 of them are in favor of the pure food bill, the other 15 do not know exactly what they do want. They are practically unanimous. What I am here to say to the members of this Congress is, that I am ready to join with you in helping to create a sentiment throughout this country that will sustain the National Congress in the passage of the pure food measure. That is what I came down here to tell you. I came here with the purpose of formulating a plan to secure this legislation, and then I shall go home and do the hard work that is necessary to popularize the idea and so create a sentiment that the American Congress cannot do otherwise than pass this bill. Bless your dear souls, these Congressmen have got to face their constituents next November, and we will call them to account if they do not do what is right in the way of giving us some pure food legislation and protecting the interests of the people of this country, and the honest farmer in the products of his farm. If the members of Congress cannot find time to do something for us in this connection, why we have not got time to cast our votes. I do not think it is necessary to make a long argument here, because we are all friends, but I want the member who represents me in the Congress of the United States, I want him, when the opportunity comes, to vote to help increase the value of the few acres of land that I have in Indiana, so that I can come down to Washington and stop at the National Hotel, and enjoy a good meal once in a while. That is why I voted for him. We farmers want the articles to come back to us just as pure as when they went from our farms, and we must have some legislation along this line that will do this. That is why we are here. It is absolutely unnecessary for me to go into an argument of this kind. I am not going to do it. I simply want to tell you, on behalf of the farmers of the United States of America, that we are going to have some legislation that will give us pure food. If we do not succeed now, we will elect a Congress that will give us a law that will provide that whatever we buy shall be pure and what it is represented to be, whether it be in the medicine shop or elsewhere in the open market.

The Chairman then announced Mr. J. Fannin O'Reilly, as the next speaker, and the Secretary stated that Mr. O'Reilly had been unable to attend, but sent a paper which, on motion, was ordered to be printed with the proceedings. (This paper will be found in Appendix.)

Mr. D. W. Wilson, secretary of Elgin Board of Trade was the next speaker on the program, but the following telegram was read:

"Business engagement prevents my attendance. Express to convention my sympathy with movement."

It was decided that the state delegations confer and name to the Secretary one person from each state to serve on each of the following committees: Credentials, Order of Business, and Permanent Organization.

After a short intermission, the Committees were announced as follows:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Connecticut, John B. Noble, Dairy Commissioner; District of Columbia, Matthew Trimble; Iowa, Eugene Secor; Illinois, H. L. Hampton; Indiana, W. J. Banks; Kentucky, Dr. R. W. Taylor; Massachusetts, George Close; Michigan, John R. Bennett; Missouri, C. C. Bell; Maryland, Jordan Stabler; North Carolina, J. C. L. Harris; New Jersey, Franklin Dye; New

York, Dr. Wm. McMurtrie; New Hampshire, William J. Reed; Ohio, Orrin Thacker; Pennsylvania, Leonard Rhone; South Carolina, A. C. Latimer; Tennessee, J. T. Essary; Virginia, Dr. M. E. Church; West Virginia, John H. Grimm; Wisconsin, Jesse Birmingham.

COMMITTEE ON ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Connecticut, Henry M. Bishop; California, E. M. Wardell; District of Columbia, Dr. A. C. True; Florida, J. W. Trammel; Georgia, E. W. Allen; Illinois, H. H. Green; Indiana, J. H. Holmes; Kentucky, R. B. Gilbert; Massachusetts, Henry E. Alvord; Michigan, H. W. Campbell; Missouri, C. C. Bell; Maryland, I. B. Ager; North Carolina, W. A. Withers; New Jersey, Prof. E. B. Voorhees; New York, Dr. E. A. Day; New Hampshire, George T. Underhill; Ohio, J. E. Blackburn; Pennsylvania, Henry C. Porter; South Carolina, A. C. Latimer; Tennessee, Chas. Hite Smith; Virginia, Prof. Miller; West Virginia, L. L. Loar; Wisconsin, Wm. Larsen.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Connecticut, Robert O. Eaton; California, C. A. Barlow; District of Columbia, W. S. Thompson; Florida, J. W. Trammell; Iowa, Eugene Secor; Illinois, Dr. T. N. Jamieson; Indiana, Aaron Jones; Massachusetts, Henry D. Perky; Michigan, Elliot O. Grosvenor; Missouri, Emerson T. Abbott; Maryland, A. E. Thompson; North Carolina, Col. A. Q. Holliday; New Jersey, Franklin Dye; New York, Geo. F. Flanders; New Hampshire, N. J. Batchelder; Ohio, Fred. Herbst; Pennsylvania, Thos. J. Edge; South Carolina, J. C. Latimer; Tennessee, S. J. Camp; Virginia, Prof. Mallet; West Virginia, John L. Ruhl; Wisconsin, A. H. Hollister.

The Congress then adjourned its business session until 10 o'clock Thursday morning, the evening being given up to a joint meeting with the Washington Chemical Society, at which session, Prof. J. W. Bigelow, retiring president of the Washington Chemical Society, delivered an interesting address which can be found in the appendix.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 3d, 1898, MORNING SESSION.

President Blackburn announced that the Congress would be addressed by D. H. W. Wiley, Chemist of the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Wiley spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF DR. H. W. WILEY.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen: I am sure you are very much more anxious to complete the organization of this body than to listen to any more addresses. I think the gentleman in the audience voiced the sentiment of the body yesterday in objecting to any further speeches. I will not, therefore, occupy a great deal of your time on this occasion. I think, however, that it is due to the bill which is to be discussed here, and to the people who have come from so great a distance, to place before you another aspect of the food adulteration question. You heard yesterday the expressions of the legislator and of the Master of the National Grange, and of others from their point of view. It will be my object, this morning, to express the sentiments or attitude of those who look at this question from a purely scientific point of view. What I shall have to say to you in relation to this subject will be not from a technical, but a chemical point of view. Right at the start I may say there is an exaggerated idea in regard to food adulteration. We heard it stated that perhaps almost every article in the pantry, every article of food that goes to our table is adulterated. That is true in one sense. There is scarcely any article of food or drug which has not been adulterated, but if you gather from that that every single article of food you live upon is adulterated, it is erroneous. If you look over the reports of the chemists in regard to the adulteration of food, you will find in most instances that of the whole number of substances examined, 25 to 30 % are adulterated. It is not fair to assume that 25 or 30 % of all the substances are adulterated. It is only in the doubtful ones examined that this large percentage of food adulteration is found. Take, for example, ordinary wheat flour. There

is present, to-day, in this city a number of prominent millers with the object of securing some protection in their business against the adulteration of wheat flour with flour made from Indian corn, or corn starch. You may go into the market of this city to-day, and you will probably not find a single case of wheat flour adulteration. Again we have heard the old story of sand in the sugar. That is always something to laugh at. In fact, I doubt if you could find in the whole United States to-day a single case of this character. That such adulterations do exist is undoubtedly true, but we ought all to disabuse ourselves of the idea that everything is adulterated and that every article of food and every article of drink is open to suspicion. Granting all this, the argument in favor of pure food remains unshaken. There is no doubt of the fact that adulteration is practiced to an alarming extent in some branches. I believe that it would be difficult to find an article of food that had not been mixed or adulterated in some way at some time. I think the best way I can present this subject is to show you some of the samples we have examined which were purchased in the open market. The actual article before you is a better argument than any possible explanation could be. Simply at random, because I have not had time to make any arrangement, I shall show you some of the kinds of adulteration which have been found in our work, and shall explain in a few words the nature.

In the first place let us look at the canned goods of commerce. There are a great many ways of preserving foods. One way, the most reprehensible, is to add to the food some chemical which prevents the activity of the germs that cause decay. All decay of organic bodies is caused by the activity of certain germs. If you can destroy their activity, kill the germs, if you can secure the condition which is unfavorable to their activity, the food will be preserved. There are a great many chemical substances which have the power of either destroying the life of the germ or preventing its development, hence the simplest and cheapest way of preserving foods is by the use of some such substance. The cheapest of these bodies is salicylic acid. This is one of the most ordinary articles employed in liquid bodies, or bodies carrying a large quantity of liquid, as, for instance, preserved green peas, beans, etc. This method is especially practiced with wines, beers, and ciders. It is a common thing where these bodies are to be preserved to add salicylic acid or similar substances. A good place to find these adulterations is in a Pure Food Exhibition. (Laughter.) Many of the articles we have examined were obtained from Pure Food Exhibits. The instance which I have in view just now—I do not happen to have a sample here—relates to a Pure Food Exhibit. Not many years ago, I came across an exhibition of unfermented wine, especially designed for invalids and communion services. This exhibit was advertised as unfermented juice of the grape, and had a flaming advertisement saying it was pure and unadulterated. I secured a sample and had it examined, and I do not think I ever in my life found a sample which had so large a percentage of salicylic acid in it. It evidently grew on a peculiar grape vine. This vine grew in the state of New Jersey, and I believe we have some delegates from New Jersey. It was doubtless grafted on a willow. (Laughter.) Not only is it necessary to have the goods preserved but it is equally as essential to preserve the proper color. We find this is especially so with the tomatoes and bodies of that kind, where the color is an important article. Many of you may be surprised to know how much store is placed upon the color of an article, and rightly, so. It is a great thing. We have many coloring matters, and I am not here to condemn the use of them. I believe in coloring if it is not injurious to health, but if we use a poisonous body, it is different. Probably a few drops of coloring matter are not to be objected to on account of health. Another instance of color that we have found was in the preservation of peas, and beans. Look at the beautiful green peas, and beans! Heat them, and put in a can of this kind for a while, and you will find that the color will fade. This beautiful green will begin to disappear, and a yellow color will be seen. These articles are not then so attractive to the appetite, and it is therefore important that this color should be preserved. There is a very effective way of preserving it, by simply adding some substance that will keep it from fading. Usu-

ally salts of copper are used, and these salts preserve the color. The question is, how far can salts of copper be used with safety? Personally I do not object to taking a little copper. I am not afraid to eat a little of that kind of material. There may be persons who do object to it, and those should be protected against the use of vegetables of this kind, not because they will hurt a strong man, but if you are ill, it may be that the copper will injure you. I can take a dose of salicylic acid and it will not injure me, but it might injure another. I do not think we should forbid the coloring of beans and peas, or other vegetables. I think it is an excellent procedure, but it should be known and stated that such a coloring matter has been used, so that the person who purchases them may know what he is buying. We have determined the actual amount of copper found in these samples and find it not enough to produce any injurious results. From another point of view it may be said that we do not want such goods sent to our foreign markets. Our fruits have been excluded from foreign markets. Our dried fruits have also been excluded on the alleged ground, and perhaps a truthful one, that they contain zinc. Zinc often exists in the soils. Fruits grown on soils containing zinc may actually have zinc in them. The Department had an investigation some years ago into this question and found the trays upon which the fruit had been dried contained a less amount of zinc than before the fruit was placed upon them. It is evident that zinc gets into the dried fruits from the galvanized trays in which they are desiccated. The objection to the introduction of our fruits, based upon the statement that they contained zinc in sufficient quantities to injure health fell to the ground, but it was sufficient to exclude those fruits from several foreign markets.

To remedy this, the suggestion was made by the Department that in the future zinc trays be dispensed with altogether. We suggested that the fruit dealers use aluminum trays.

The use of soldering in preserving and the use of lead tops are objectionable. In the contact of the fruit with the lead top, a certain amount of lead is introduced in the preserved goods. Lead is highly objectionable. It has what the physicians term a cumulative effect, so by taking a little at a time, day by day, it accumulates, and finally produces injurious results. Lead in small quantities is objectionable. The law should provide that this substance should not be used in any way about fruit. Solder is often used in a careless way. Little bullets are found in the material, and these may be dissolved, and thus lead is introduced into the contents of the can. Again the composition of the can itself should be carefully observed. No law in this country, no national or state law, says anything about the material of the package holding the preserved fruit, or how it should be made. Usually cans are made of tin, that is, iron covered with tin. Nearly all tin contains lead, some a great deal, more than others. We have examined the tinning of a great many cans, and have found as high as 13% of lead (showing a sample.) Entirely too much because a material containing so much lead is very apt to yield a trace or more to the contents of the can. In Europe, regulations are enforced in regard to this matter, and I hope some may be introduced into this country. In very many places the use of the tin containing more than 1½% of lead is prohibited. We should say that the can should be made of tin which is as pure as possible.

In regard to the honey question: Honey is one of the products that is very much adulterated, especially in the liquid state. I do not know the percentage of the adulteration, yet it is large. We have a material which is particularly constituted for the adulteration of liquid honey. It has the same sweet taste,—the liquid glucose. For many years honey has been largely adulterated with liquid glucose, although the practice is not so general now as formerly. It is the very thing to add, and is so harmless that it is no wonder it is largely used in the adulteration of honey. This is a material (exhibiting it) composed nearly altogether of liquid glucose, but glucose is not the only form of adulteration. Chemists can easily detect it. There are other forms of adulteration, more difficult to detect. By making a syrup out of sugar cane, and adulterating honey with this article, there is formed a mixture which can be detected only with great

difficulty by chemical means, from real honey. There are several ways of effecting this sophistication. You can invert the sugar in large quantities in the laboratory, or you can feed it to the bees and let them invert it. It is common practice to feed bees during the season when they are not active on sugar, and I have heard lively discussions about how far that should be practiced. In point of fact, what the bees gather on the flowers is nothing but sugar that has been inverted by the natural process. So whether they get it from the natural process or not, the honey we have is simply inverted cane sugar, which we use every day, together with the properties it acquires while in the organism of the bee.

Another thing I find largely adulterated is salad oil. There is an immense amount of adulteration of this article. Olive oil is perhaps the best, but sun-flower oil will make a most excellent salad dressing. We have examined samples of sun flower oil which I doubt if an expert could tell from olive oil. Cotton oil is also good. I do not object to the use of any of these oils for salad dressing, but what I do object to is to pay 40 cents for a bottle of this sun flower oil or cotton oil, when I think I am buying olive oil.

A great many persons do not like to use pure pepper or pure mustard, they prefer to have it diluted. Manufacturers have therefore assumed from this fact that everybody wants condiments in this shape, so I believe condiments are the most generally adulterated of all food products. I do not think you could go into a hundred stores in this city and buy a hundred samples of condiments, and get 25 of them that are pure and free from adulteration. These fillers, (showing them) are made to imitate the color of the natural condiments. I have no objection to anybody asking for this sample, but do not sell this material for pure pepper and pure spices. There is where the fraud comes in.

Here are colors for preserved meats. (Showing a large number of colors.) Preserved meats of all kinds are quite extensively colored.

Delegate: Are those colors harmless?

Dr. Wiley: I do not know but that they are in the proportions in which they are used, but there ought to be no fraud practiced in any manner. Meat should be well ripened. Games and meats ought always to be ripe before they are used. A great many people cook their meats and game immediately after the animals are killed. That is no way to do. A chicken should be hung up until tender; otherwise it is green. Not long ago I was shown through the most famous restaurant in Boston, where they prepare food that is famous all over the world, and I was told by the proprietor that they never put a piece of meat on the table until they had kept it at least three weeks and this in addition to the time it had been kept before they got it. You can never have a good piece of beef if you eat it fresh.

The next thing I shall speak of is coffee. We all know that ground coffee and coffee essences often contain things that do not grow on the coffee tree. We are firm in our belief that if we buy the berries themselves we will secure the pure article. I have samples of supposed coffee berries selected in the open market, and no one of them ever saw a coffee tree; all are artificial. We have found as much as 25% of adulteration in some samples of coffee bought in the open market. These artificial berries are made in large quantities, and chicory also, is greatly used in adulterating coffee. I do not object to drinking some chicory for breakfast, and the coffee one gets in France is not all coffee. They make there a mixture of chicory and coffee. I like a mixture of that kind, and chicory gives it body and flavor. I think breakfast coffee is greatly improved by the judicious addition of chicory, but we do not want to buy chicory and coffee mixed as pure coffee, because chicory is very much cheaper. However, we ought to use more chicory than we do in this country. Roasted cereals also make good substitutes for coffee.

Delegate: I should like to have you touch upon the subject of tea.

Dr. Wiley: We have made a great many examinations of tea. I do not know how many hundreds of samples, and we have only in one or two instances discovered any leaves except tea leaves. One trouble is some of it has been used before we get it. Another trouble is what is called facing. That is done to increase the weight, and improve the col-

or. A substance is added to give color and weight. I do not know whether the custom official would admit a faced tea or not. I doubt if any considerable quantity of leaves which are not tea leaves is sent into this country. There are, parts of the United States where we can grow tea, and we may have a place to grow coffee in the near future. (Applause.) I hope we may. I believe we could grow tea in this country, and perhaps we will sometime, in South Carolina, especially. Prof. Shepard has been very active in growing tea near Charleston.

The question again is what can be done from a scientific point of view, towards stopping the adulteration of foods? I am not a prohibitionist, but believe in the fullest possible personal liberty compatible with the welfare of society, but I do not want to be dictated to as to what I shall eat or drink. When I do drink, however, if I ever do, I want the government to protect me so that I can drink good whiskey. I do not want to drink poor whiskey. The same is true of eating mixed goods. If I want to eat them, that's my business, but I don't want them forced on me.

Delegate: Do you consider glucose harmful?

Dr. Wiley: I do not think it is, and I do not think oleomargarine harmful. I have had a great many harsh things said against me because I have so often declared that oleomargarine is harmless, but nevertheless I believe it is; but when I go to my grocer, I do not want him to sell oleomargarine for butter. I believe in the use of oleomargarine in some cases in preference to butter. It retains its sweetness longer, and the intrinsic value of oleomargarine is high, but, as I say, I do not want to be imposed upon, and have oleomargarine sold to me when I think I am buying butter.

Delegate: I would like to ask you whether you would place before that great class of consuming public these goods in that form? Those who do not know and have no means of discovering adulterated goods from the genuine article, would you place these adulterated goods before them, so that they can be imposed upon by the dishonest dealer?

Dr. Wiley: The point I make is this, from observation and a careful study of the whole matter, I believe prohibitory measures never prohibit. If we are going to prohibit things we are going to fail, that is the reason that I say that in the bill before Congress, the prohibition elements ought to be entirely eliminated. I would be opposed to any prohibitory measure against the manufacture of goods of any description. The law must protect the innocent consumer against imposition of any character. You could not enforce any kind of a law in a country where the people are opposed to it. The Pure Food Law must represent the public sentiment of this country, or else it will be a dead letter. One of the objects of this Congress is to consider legislation on a bill already before Congress,—a bill containing many crudities, perhaps, but the objects of that bill will meet the approval of every person here. There is not a farmer here, or one who represents a farming constituency who will not support it. What we want is that the farmer may get an honest market and the innocent consumer may get what he thinks he is buying. The idea of prohibition is to destroy trade. The object of this bill is to secure honesty, and I do not believe there is a person in the Congress who is not in favor of honesty. (Great applause.)

Mr. F. N. Barrett, of New York, offered the following:

Moved that the thanks of the Pure Food Congress are due and tendered to Prof. H. W. Wiley for his able, conservative, and judicious elucidation of the principles which lie at the foundation of the Pure Food Law.

Report of the Committee on Credentials.

Hon. Matthew Trimble, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, submitted the following report:

To the President and members of the Pure Food Congress:

Your Committee on Credentials have examined the papers in the hands of the Secretary and find that appointments have been made by the Governors of twenty-four States, and the Department of Agriculture, the Internal Revenue Bureau, the Surgeon Generals of the Army, Navy and Marine Hospital Service, and the Fish Commission, and the following national Organizations:

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED.

National Confectioners' Association,
 National Millers Association,
 Northwestern Millers' Association,
 American Chemical Society,
 United States Brewers' Association,
 Fishing Industry,
 United States Bee Keepers' Union,
 Association of Official Agricultural Chemists,
 Association of National Creamery & Butter Makers,
 National Grange P. of H.,
 Vital Friends,
 Women's Christian Temperance Union,
 National Pure Food Association,
 Medical and Surgical Association,
 National Association of Dairy and Food Departments,
 United States Export Association,
 National Wholesale Grocers' Association,
 National Retail Grocers' Association,
 National Farmers' Congress,
 National Bee Keepers' Union,
 National Peace Congress.

And by eighty-seven state and local commercial, scientific, agricultural, and manufacturing organizations.

The names of the delegates are herewith submitted :

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

J. H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary,
 D. E. Salmon, Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry,
 H. W. Wiley, Chief of Division of Chemistry,
 Henry E. Alvord, Chief of Dairy Division,
 W. M. King, Statistical Division, (Special Cereal Inquiry),
 Alternates:

Frederick V. Coville, Chief of Division of Botany,
 A. D. Melvin, Chief of Inspection Division, B. A. I.,
 Wm. A. Taylor, Assistant Chief Division of Pomology.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Geo. W. Wilson, Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington,
 Paul T. Bowen, Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington,
 J. B. T. Tupper, Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington,
 C. A. Bates, Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington,
 C. A. Crampton, M. D., Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington.

SURGEON GENERAL OF THE NAVY

Chas. H. White, U. S. N., Medical Director in charge of the U. S. N. Museum of Hygiene.
 James M. Flint, U. S. N., Medical Director, Smithsonian Institute, the "Portland."

SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Chas. H. Alden, (Col.) Asst. Surgeon Gen. U. S. A. Surgeon General's Office, Washington,
 Wm. H. Forwood, (Col.) Asst. Surgeon Gen. U. S. A., Attending Surgeon Soldiers' Home, Washington,
 Chas. Smart, (Lieut. Col.) Deputy Surgeon General U. S. A., Surgeon General's Office, Washington,
 Jas. C. Merrill, (Major) Chemist, Surgeon General's Office, Washington
 W. M. Mew, M. D., Chemist, Surgeon General's Office, Washington.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

J. J. Kinyoun, P. Asst. Surgeon, M. H. S., Washington, D. C.
 Chas. E. Banks, Surgeon, M. H. S. Washington.

U. S. FISH COMMISSION.

W. deC. Ravenel, Washington,
 Lieut. Robert Platt, Washington,
 B. W. Evermann, Washington,
 C. H. Townsend, Washington,
 I. H. Dunlap, Washington.

APPOINTMENTS MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Frank Hume, Wholesale Grocer, Washington D. C.,
 J. D. Hird, Chemist, Washington,
 R. N. Harper, Pres. D. C. Pharm. Assoc., Washington,
 Beriah Wilkins, Editor Post, Washington,
 William Tindall, Secretary Board of Commissioners, Washington,
 W. C. Woodward, M. D., Health Officer, Washington,
 E. G. Davis, Collector, Washington,
 Theodore W. Noyes, Editor Star, Washington,
 Stilson Hutchins, Editor Times, Washington,
 George H. Harries, Secy. Board of Trade, Washington,
 Matthew Trimble, Assessor, Washington,
 J. F. Oyster, Wholesale Butter Dealer, Washington,
 Robert B. Tenney, Washington,
 T. J. Mayer, Washington,
 James L. Norris, Washington,
 George M. Kober, M. D., Washington,
 H. F. Blount, (Col.,) Washington,
 William Saunders, Supt. Garden & Grounds, Dept. of Agriculture,
 Washington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

H. N. Stokes, M. D., Geological Survey, Pres. Wash. Chemical Society,
 T. M. Whitney, 471 Penn. Ave., Washington, Cider and Vinegar Mfr.,
 M. M. Whitney, 471 Penn. Ave., Washington, Cider and Vinegar Mfr.,
 Horatio Browning, 608 Penn. Ave., Washington, Wholesale Grocers' Assoc.,
 N. H. Shea, 632 Penn. Ave. N.W., Washington, Wholesale Grocers' Assoc.,
 Geo. J. Mueller, 336 Penn. Ave., N. W., Washington, Confectioner,
 Edward Graves, 472 C St., N. W., Washington, of Havener's Baking Co.,
 Wm. Neuland, 483 Penn. Ave., N.W., Washington, Hotel and Restaurant,
 George N. Acker, M. D., 913 16th St., N. W., Washington,
 W. S. Thompson, Druggist, 703 15th St., N. W., Washington, American
 Pharm. Assoc.,
 Chas. E. Munroe, M. D., Columbian University, 15th and H Sts., Wash-
 ington,
 W. H. Seaman, M. D., U. S. Patent Office, Washington, Washington
 Chemical Society,
 Henry H. Johnston, Washington,
 John H. Magruder, 1152 Conn. Ave., N. W., Washington, Retail Grocer,
 J. B. G. Custis, M. D., 110 E. Capitol St., Washington,
 S. L. Hilton, 1033 22d St., Washington, Pres. Nat. College of Pharmacy,
 Samuel C. Busey, M. D., 1545 I St., N. W., Washington Board of Trade,
 W. D. Bigelow, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington Chemical Society,
 L. W. Glazebrook, M. D. 2022 P St., Washington, Medical Society,
 G. Wythe Cook, M. D., 3 Thomas Circle, Washington, Medical Society,
 Belva Lockwood, Washington, Vital Friends and Nat. Peace Congress,
 Frank Madigan, 1206 Va. Ave. S. W., Washington, Brewer,
 M. Sullivan, Washington, Brewer,
 Mr. Jarvis, 426 Ninth St. N. W., Washington, Candy Manufacturer,
 J. F. Sheetz, 732 Seventh St. N. W., Washington, Candy Manufacturer,
 W. S. Sammons, 612 Q St. N. W., Washington, Chemical Manufacturer,
 T. S. Grove, Washington, Cider Manufacturer,
 Somerset Waters, 1342 7th St., N. W., Washington, Wholesale Grocer,
 B. B. Earnshaw, 1105 11th St., S. E., Washington, Wholesale Grocer,
 J. C. Ergood, 614 Penn. Ave., N. W., Washington, Wholesale Grocer,
 Theo. J. Mayer, Ind. Ave. and 1st St., N. W., Washington, of William
 Galt & Co.,

Ralph L. Galt, Washington, Flour Manufacturer,
 James H. Welsh, of W. M. Galt & Co., Washington,
 E. L. Jordan, 519 Ninth St. N. W., Pres. Retail Liquor Dealers' Assoc.,
 William Maguire, 1500 Seventh St. N. W., Retail Liquor Dealer,
 Wm. Whelan, Washington, Retail Liquor Dealer,
 Chr. Xander, 7th St. bet. I & K, Washington, Wines and Liquors,
 F. Pohrdorff, 909 7th st, Washington, Wines and Liquors,
 William Muehlison, Washington, Wholesale Liquor Dealer,
 Dr. E. A. DeSchweintz, Chief chemist, Bureau of Animal Industry D. C.
 Chemical Society,
 F. M. Chriswell, 1901 7th st., Washington Pharmaceutical Society,
 W. G. Duckett, Pa. Av. & 22d st., Washington Ph. Society,
 John T. Winter, M. D., 719 Mt. Vernon Place, Washington Pharmacy
 Board,
 W. P. Carr, M. D., Washington, Pharmacy Board,
 S. L. Hilton, 1033 22d St., College of Pharmacy,
 H. C. Easterday, N. J. Av. & G Sts., Washington, College of Pharmacy,
 H. L. Biscoe, 10th St. Wharf, Washington,
 Walter Burton, National Hotel, Washington,
 W. H. Selden, Metropolitan Hotel, Washington,
 C. M. Souissa, Secy. Washington. Wholesale Grocers Assoc.

ALABAMA.

J. H. G. Martin, Kellog Bldg., Washington (G).

CALIFORNIA.

Wm. M. C. Ramsey, Santa Paula, (G)
 C. A. Barlow (M. C.), Washington, D. C., Cal. State Alliance,
 E. M. Wardell, 513 B. St. N. E., Washington, D. C., Cal. State Alliance,

COLORADO.

Alex. J. Wedderburn, of Virginia, representing Col. State Bee Keepers' Association.

CONNECTICUT.

J. B. Noble, Dairy Commissioner, Hartford,
 R. O. Eaton, Deputy Dairy Commissioner, New Haven,
 Geo. L. McLean, State Inspector of Factories, Ellington,
 J. D. Walter, New Haven County Commissioner, Cheshire,
 Henry M. Bishop, Sec'y. State Board of Pharmacy, New Haven.

DELAWARE.

John T. Almond, Manufacturer, Wilmington (G)
 Z. James Belt, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 6th & Market Sts., Wil-
 mington (G).

FLORIDA.

Jno. W. Trammel, Supt. State Insane Asylum, Chattahoochee (G).

GEORGIA.

E. W. Allen, Experiment, Experiment Station,
 H. C. White, Athens, President of College of Agriculture, and Vice-Direc-
 tor of Experiment Station,
 Montgomery Cummings, Washington, D. C., Georgia Dairymens Assoc.,

ILLINOIS.

H. L. Hampton, Retail Grocer, Springfield, (G)
 Albert E. Ebert, Chicago, American Pharmaceutical Association,
 Louis Lehman, 1229 N. Halstead St., Chicago, Chairman Ill. Ph. Assoc.,
 W. Bodemann, Lake ave. & 50th St., Chicago Apothecaries' Club,
 J. A. Egan, M. D., Springfield, Sec'y. State Board Health,
 H. H. Green, Pharmacist, Bloomington, (G),
 Fred M. Schmidt, Schiller Bldg., Chicago, Pres. Board of Pharmacy,
 T. N. Jamieson, Druggist, Chicago, (G),
 P. H. Eisenmayer, Murphysboro, So. Ill. Milling Company,
 Miss Emma C. Sickels, 2939, Wabash Ave. Chicago, Chairman Domestic
 Science Committee, National Farmers' Congress,
 F. C. Johnson, Kishwaukee, Cider & Vinegar Manufacturer, (G),
 T. W. Ruekheim, Chicago, Manufacturing Confectioner.

IDAHO.

Robert Mulleken, Sec'y, Horticultural Society, Nampa.

INDIANA.

Aaron Jones, Master of National and State Granges, South Bend, (G)
W. J. Fairfield, M. D., Sec'y, Board of Health, representing Commercial Club, Anderson.

IOWA.

Eugene Secor, Gen. Manager and Treasurer U. S. Bee Keepers' Union, Forest City.

KANSAS.

Thos. Ryan, Assistant Sec'y of Interior, Washington, D. C., Commercial Club of Topeka.

KENTUCKY.

R. B. Gilbert, M. D., Medical Society, Louisville,
R. W. Taylor, M. D., Medical Society, Louisville.

MARYLAND.

Adam J. Gosman, M. D., Druggist and Manufacturer, 346 N. Charles St., Baltimore, (G),
Chas. E. Coffin, Manufacturer and Farmer, Muirkirk, (G),
H. B. McDonnell, M. D., College Park, State Chemist,
D. M. Nesbit, College Park, (G),
Albert E. Thompson, Druggist, 101 N. Chas. St., Baltimore, (G),
Chas. Caspari, Baltimore, Sec'y American Pharmaceutical Assoc., (G),
H. J. Patterson, College Park, A. & M. College & Experiment Station,
Jordan Stabler, Cor. Madison & Eutaw Sts., Baltimore, (G),
G. W. Lehman, Ph. D., Baltimore, Chemist, Board of Health.
E. G. Welch, M. D., College Park, Agricultural College & Ex. Station,
Jos B. Ager, Hyattsville, Master State Grange, rep. National Grange,
J. Enos Ray, Chillum, Lecturer State Grange,
Wm. B. Sands, Baltimore, Sec'y State Grange,
Wm. S. Powell, Manufacturer and Farmer, Baltimore, (G),
Chas. E. Dohme, Baltimore, American Pharmaceutical Association,
Geo. G. McGaw, N. Charles St., Baltimore. (G),
R. W. Sylvester, Pres. A. & M. C., College Park, (G),
E. H. Brinkley, College Park, Experiment Station.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Hiram H. Logan, 202 State St., Boston, Boston Wholesale Grocers' Association, (G),
H. D. Perky, 57 Jackson St., Worcester, (G),
W. C. Jewitt, Worcester. Master State Grange,
A. C. Dowse, Editor N. E. Grocer, Boston, (G),
A. F. Carpenter, Somerville, Ex-Pres. Retail Grocers' Assoc., (G),
Walter M. Lowney, Boston, National Confectioners' & N. E. Conf. Assoc.,
Marion A. McBride, 316 Bigelow St., Cambridge, National W. C. T. U., Domestic Science Branch,
Jas. H. Wright, Boston, Boston Retail Grocers' Association,
Jas. Morrison, Boston, Boston Retail Grocers' Association,
Geo. O. Robinson, Boston,
O. Elliott Smith, Boston,
John Connor, Boston,
G. L. Grave, Boston,
Arthur W. Brigham, Boston,
Henry H. Goodell, Amherst, Pres. State Agricultural College and Director Experiment Station.

MICHIGAN.

E. O. Grosvenor, 1207 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Dairy & Food Commissioner,
Henry W. Campbell, Box 431 Capitol, Washington D. C.,
Frank Benton, Asst. Etomologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag., rep. National Bee Keepers' Union and Utah State Bee Keepers' Assoc.

MISSOURI.

August J. Walter, Manufacturing Confectioner, St. Louis, Chairman Leg. Com. National Confectioners Assoc.,

Emerson T. Abbott, St. Joseph, U. S. Bee Keepers' Union,
 Augustine Gallagher, Editor Modern Miller, St. Louis, Sec'y, N. W. Mil-
 lers' Association,
 Chas. C. Bell, Boonville, Horticulturist.

MINNESOTA.

Marcus Johnston, St. Paul, N. W. Flour Millers' Association,
 Loren Fletcher, (M. C.), Minneapolis Board of Trade.

NEW YORK.

F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, Director State Farmers' Institutes,
 F. M. Barrett, Editor American Grocer, New York City,
 Robert G. Eccles, 191 Dean St., Brooklyn Borough, N. Y. City, County of
 Kings Medical Society,
 Gallus Thomann, 109-111 E. 15th St., New York, Manager Literary Bu-
 reau, U. S. Brewers' Association,
 Capt. S. A. Day, U. S. A., Fort Slocum,
 G. L. Flanders, Albany, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture,
 Wm. McMurtrie, M. D., 100 William St., New York, American Chemical
 Society.
 F. J. H. Kracke, New York City, Asst. Commissioner of Agriculture, rep.
 Mercantile Exchange,
 E. A. Day, M. D., 659 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn Borough, N. Y. City rep.
 County of Kings Medical Society,
 Francis B. Thurber, New York City, Pres. U. S. Export Association,
 C. E. Jennings, Editor Fishing Gazette, 203 Broadway, New York,
 S. Brown Richardson, Lewisville, Sec'y State Dairy Association,
 Arthur Abowst, Brooklyn, Pres. State Cider and Vinegar Makers' Assoc.
 Daniel Lewis, M. D., 252 Madison Av., New York, State Board of Health,
 E. J. Wheeler, M. D., Albany, Chief Chemist Dept. of Agriculture,

NEW JERSEY.

Franklin Dye, Trenton, Sec'y State Board of Agriculture,
 Paul V. Flynn, Editor N. J. Trade Review, 43 Park St., Newark, (G),
 D. D. Denise, Freehold, Pres. N. J. State Board of Agriculture,
 Edward A. Sayre, Manufacturing Chemist, 100 Henry St., Orange, (G),
 R. B. Davis, Glen Ridge, Manufacturer of Food Products, (G),
 H. S. Scull, M. D., Atlantic City, Sec'y Board of Health.
 W. F. Koeheke, Atlantic City, Board of Health,
 F. N. Barrett, Editor N. Y. Grocer, 143 Chambers St., New York City, (G),
 E. B. Voorhees, New Brunswick, Director Ag. Experiment Station.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Jas. B. Lloyd, Tarboro, Farmers' Alliance,
 W. A. Withers, Raleigh, Chemist and Director Ag. Ex. Station,
 J. L. Ramsey, Raleigh, Sec'y Board of Agriculture,
 J. C. L. Harris, Raleigh, Pres. Board of Trustees A. and M. College,
 Burdis Anderson, Retail Merchant, Hub,
 Geo. S. Fraps, Raleigh, State Horticultural Society,
 R. H. Lewis, M. D. Raleigh, Sec'y Board of Health,
 A. Q. Holliday, Raleigh, Pres. A. & M. College.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

N. J. Bachelder, Concord, Master State Grange, Chairman Ex. Com.
 of National Grange, P. of H.,
 Wm. J. Reid, Parkhill (G).

OREGON.

Edmund Gilter, Salem (G),
 Jas. B. Montgomery, Portland. (G),

OHIO.

Orrin Thacker, Sec'y Wholesale Grocers' Assoc., Columbus,
 F. W. Herbst, Drug Inspector of Food and Drug Commissioner, Columbus,
 J. E. Blackburn, Dairy and Food Commissioner, Columbus, and Presi-
 dent of N. A. Dairy and Food Departments.
 J. H. Beal, Ohio State Pharm. Assoc., Scio,
 J. A. Miller, Sec'y Ohio Brewers' Asso., Cincinnati,
 D. L. Sleeper, Chief Counsel to D. & F. Commissioner, Columbus.

OKLAHOMA.

D. F. Flynn Guthrie, (G),
William Grimes, Kingfisher (G).

PENNSYLVANIA

John McClurg, Pittsburg, Manufacturing Confectioner,
Crosby Gray, Pittsburg, Sup't Bureau of Health,
A. H. Edwards, Pittsburg, Meat, Milk and Food Inspector,
Frank Moore, North Orwell, State Grange,
Frank P. Hendley, 117 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Wholesale Grocer,
Hon. Thos. J. Edge, Harrisburg, Sec'y of Agriculture, (G)
John Hamilton, Harrisburg, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture,
A. S. Deeter, 144 Pa. St. Reading, Pres. Retail Gro. Assoc.,
Albert Kaiser, 1653 Passayunk Ave., Philadelphia Retail Gro. Assoc.,
D. S. Kriebble, Grocer, Germantown, Phila.,
O. H. Henry, Grocer, Germantown, Phila.,
P. McGinty, Philadelphia,
Joseph H. Scott, Philadelphia,
Leonard Rhone, Centre Hall, Master State Grange, (G).
Edward Hart, Editor Journal American Chemical Society, Easton,
Wm. Frear, Ph. D., State College, Chemist Department of Agriculture,
Will B. Powell, Importer and Breeder of Blooded Stock, Shadeland,
Mrs. E. S. Starr, Dairy Editor Public Ledger, Philadelphia, ap. by Dairy
and Food Commissioner,
Wm. R. Warner, 1228 Market St. Philadelphia, Proprietary Manufacturer,
M. N. Kline, Pharmacist, Philadelphia Board of Trade,
Thos. Martindale, Retail Grocer, 941 Market St. Philadelphia,
John F. Patton, York, American Pharmaceutical Association,
E. A. Cornell, Williamsport, State Board of Pharmacy,
Louis Emanuel, Pharmacist, 177 2d Av. Pittsburg,
Chas. T. George, M. D. Harrisburg, State Board of Pharmacy,
Felix A. Boericke, Pharmacist, 1011 Arch St. Philadelphia,
Henry C. Porter, Towanda, State Board of Pharmacy,
Robert P. Duff, Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce,
Jas. H. McGrath, 1009 Oxford St., Philadelphia, Philadelphia Retail
Grocers' Association,
Jason Sexton, Spring House, Farmer, (G),
Levi Wells, Harrisburg, Dairy and Food Commissioner,
Louis Burk, 1214 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pork Packer,
Geo. C. Hutchinson, Warriors Mark, National Assoc. Dairy and Food De-
partments of the United States
C. B. Tappan, Philadelphia, Retail Grocers' Association,
Geo. G. Groff, M. D., Lewisburg, State Board of Health, (G),
Jos. P. Remington, Philadelphia, College of Pharmacy, (G),
Jacob H. Redsecker, Lebanon Pharmaceutical Association.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A. C. Latimer, Washington, D. C.

TENNESSEE.

M. L. Ross, Knoxville, (G) and Chamber of Commerce and Grocers' Asso-
ciation,
S. J. Camp, Memphis, (G),
J. T' Essary, Nashville, (G) Commissioner of Agriculture and Member of
State Board of Health,
J. M. King, State Chemist, Nashville, (G) and Member of State Board of
Health,
Chas. Hite-Smith, Knoxville, (G) Chamber of Commerce and Grocers'
Association,
N. A. Perry, Jackson, Agriculturist, (G).

UTAH.

Frank Benton, Dep't of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., rep. Utah State
Bee Keepers' Association.

VIRGINIA.

C. C. Mercer, Hamilton, Agriculturist, (G),
 J. A. Jefferies, Warrenton, Druggist, (G),
 John Thompson Brown, Bedford, Board of Visitors, A. & M. College,
 J. W. Walter, University of Virginia, Prof. of Chemistry,
 Arthur Jordan, M. D., Richmond, Academy of Medicine and Surgery, (G),
 J. W. Henson, M. D., (G),
 Richard H. Gaines, Richmond, State Chemist, Department of Agriculture,
 Geo. F. Harrison, Farmer, Chantilla, (G),
 Capt. H. L. Salsbury, Merrifield, State Grange,
 Samuel H. Lunt, Alexandria, (G),
 Wm. M. King, Glencarlyn, Agricultural Department,
 Alex. J. Wedderburn, Fairfax Co., (G) Master State Grange, and rep. Col. Bee Keepers' Association,
 E. F. Golson, Somerset, (G),
 M. E. Church, Falls Church, State Pharmaceutical Association,
 O. E. Hine, Vienna, State Board of Agriculture,
 Prof. Mallett, Charlottesville, American Chemical Society,
 F. Ashby Miller, Richmond, American Pharmaceutical Association and Virginia Pharmaceutical Association.

WISCONSIN.

A. H. Hollister, Madison, State Bd. of Pharmacy,
 Jesse Birmingham, Abrams, (G),
 William Larsen, prop. Wm. Larsen's Canning Co., Green Bay, (G),
 U. O. B. Wingate, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health, Milwaukee,
 F. Barry, Sec'y Millers' Nat. Association, Milwaukee.

WEST VIRGINIA.

John H. Ruhl, Clarksburg (G),
 L. L. Loar, Retail Grocer, Grafton, (G),
 John H. Grimm, Druggist, Parkersburg, (G),
 I. W. Gall, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C. (G).

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Frank Hume, Chairman, Wholesale Grocer, Washington, D. C.
 Matthew Trimble, 1st Vice Chairman, Assessor of D. C.,
 Wm. C. Woodward, 2nd Vice Chairman, Health Officer,
 R. N. Harper, Treasurer, Pres. D. C. Pharmaceutical Association,
 J. D. Hird, Chemist of D. C.,
 Beriah Wilkins, Editor Washington Post,
 J. F. Oyster, Wholesale Butter Dealer,
 Alex. J. Wedderburn, Secretary.

The Committee also recommends

1st. That the Secretary be authorized to enroll any member hereafter presenting proper credentials.

2d. That delegates representing one or more organizations shall be permitted to cast the full vote of the organizations which they represent.

3d. That in the case of delegates appointed by Governors of the several States and Territories, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, when the full representation is not present, that the vote of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia be cast by the delegates in attendance.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

Report of Committee on Order of Business.

Prof. Henry E. Alvord, Chairman of the Committee on Order of Business, submitted the following report:

To the National Pure Food and Drug Congress:

Your Committee on Order of Business recommends the following:

Hours of meeting.

(1) That unless otherwise ordered, the hours of meeting of the Congress shall be 10 o'clock, A. M., 2 o'clock, P. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M.

Paper by Dr. Wiley.

Order of Business.

(2) That immediately after the consideration of the reports of the Committee on Credentials, Order of Business, and on Permanent Organization, the Congress take up the consideration of the Brosius Pure Food and Drug Bill and that Dr. Wiley, of the Department of Agriculture, be requested to open the discussion with a paper on "Food Adulteration."

Rules of Order.

(3) That the parliamentary rules as laid down in Cushing's Manual shall govern the deliberations of the Congress, provided that each speaker on each subject be limited to one speech not exceeding five minutes in length.

Committee on Legislation.

(4) That a Legislative Committee of fifteen members be named by the Chair, to consider and report upon all questions of legislation referred to it.

Committee on Resolutions.

(5) That all resolutions shall be reduced to writing and be signed by the introducer and be referred without reading or debate to a Committee on Resolutions, to consist of five members, to be named by the Chair, provided that all resolutions for the consideration of the Congress be submitted to the Committee, prior to the adjournment of the Congress on Thursday afternoon.

(6) That the Executive Committee of this Congress be charged with all further duties relating to business and Program for the Convention.

After amendment so as to permit reading of resolutions, the report was adopted.

Report of Committee on Permanent Organization.

Dr. R. B. Gilbert, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted the following report:

To the National Pure Food and Drug Congress:

Your Committee representing 23 States and the District of Columbia, met and was called to order by Fred. Herbst of Ohio, and Emerson T. Abbott of Missouri was chosen Chairman, and Dr. R. B. Gilbert of Kentucky, Secretary.

The Committee hereby beg leave to report as follows: The persons selected and proposed as permanent officers of this body, subject of course to the action of the Congress assembled, are:

For Permanent President, J. E. Blackburn, of Ohio; and for Permanent Vice-President, John B. Noble, of Connecticut, Farmer; California—C. A. Barlow; District of Columbia—J. W. Trammel, Chemist; Georgia—E. W. Allen; Michigan—E. C. Grosvenor, Commissioner; Illinois—Dr. J. A. Egan, Physician; Indiana—Jas. A. Huston, Chemist; Iowa—E. Secor, Bee Keeper; Kentucky—Dr. R. W. Taylor, Physician; Maryland—Ch. H. Ware, Druggist; Massachusetts—Henry D. Perkey, Manufacturer of Food Products; Missouri—C. C. Bell, Cider and Vinegar Maker; Missouri—E. T. Abbott, Editor; North Carolina—Dr. R. H. Lewis, Physician; New Hampshire—W. J. Reed, Farmer; New Jersey—Prof. E. B. Voorhees, Chemist; New York—F. E. Dawley, Farmer; Ohio—Orrin Thacker, Grocer; Pennsylvania—W. B. Powell, Farmer; South Carolina—A. C. Lattimer; Tennessee—S. J. Camp, Manufacturer; Tennessee—J. F. Essary, Commissioner of Agriculture; Virginia—M. E. Church, Pharmacist; West Virginia—L. L. Loar, Grocer; Wisconsin—A. H. Hollister, Druggist.

Your Committee on Permanent Organization also recommend an Executive Committee of seven members, and suggest the following named gentlemen:

W. S. Thompson, District of Columbia; W. A. Withers, North Carolina; I. N. Jamieson, Illinois; Gov. Jas. A. Mount, Indiana; Dr. Wm. Frear,

Pennsylvania; N. J. Batchelder, New Hampshire, and F. J. H. Kracke, of New York.

The Committee recommend for Permanent Secretary, A. J. Wedderburn, of Virginia and for Treasurer, R. N. Harper, of the District of Columbia.

After amendment of their report upon motion of Mr. R. O. Eaton, of Connecticut, dividing the labor of the secretaryship, making Mr. Alex. J. Wedderburn Corresponding Secretary and Mr. Franklin Dye, of New Jersey, Recording Secretary, the report was adopted. Col. Brigham then introduced President Blackburn who spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:—For the great honor you have conferred upon me, I tender you my most sincere appreciation. I wish to assure you that there is no question that will come before me, as President of this Congress, there is no interest that shall be considered at this meeting so long as I am in the chair that shall not have the fairest and fullest amount of reasonable consideration, which I am capable of giving. I believe in equal rights and justice to each and every interest in the United States, whether they are represented here to-day or not. I do not understand that this Convention is brought together to advance the interest of any individual, nor do I understand that it is the duty of this Congress to seek to elevate or advance the interest of any class in the United States at the expense of another business or profession. What I want is simply equal and exact justice. As your Presidential Officer I shall aim to secure to the best of my ability, such action at this Convention. I realize that this is not time for extended remarks, but I desire to say professionally that the condition of affairs so graphically described by our distinguished friend from Pennsylvania, and elaborated by our friend from the Agricultural Department does not apply to-day to the State of Ohio. We have had a pure food law in that State for the last fourteen years, and for the last five or six years that law has been strictly enforced—not always perhaps with the best judgment in the world, for we are all human and prone to error, but I want to say that where five or six years ago it was almost impossible to secure these articles in the State they should have been in, it is now almost as difficult to find them adulterated in any part. Some adulteration may still exist but I am glad to say that it is growing smaller by degrees and beautifully less. Gentlemen of the convention, what is your pleasure?

The Chair announced that he had a request from Mrs. Belva Lockwood to be allowed to submit a communication from the Vital Friends.

Hon. Matthew Trimble announced that he had a communication relative to the control of adulteration of spirits in bonded warehouses, from Jas. W. Kerr, President of the Manufacturers' Association of San Francisco, California, which was referred to the Executive Committee.

On motion of Aaron Jones, a vote of thanks was tendered to Hon. J. H. Brigham for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided over the meeting of the Congress.

Mr. N. J. Batchelder of New Hampshire, offered a resolution inviting Hon. Jas. H. Wilson to address the Congress at a time that would be most convenient to him.

On motion of Mr. Redsecker of Pennsylvania, the rules were amended so as to permit the reading of resolutions before referring them.

Mrs. Lockwood was recognized to present the resolutions of the Vital Friends, which after being read were properly referred as were also resolutions of Mr. Hamilton of Pennsylvania, relative to securing uniformity in State food legislation, and of Dr. Jordan of Virginia.

At 12:15 a recess of the Congress was taken until 2 o'clock P. M.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday, March 3d, 1898.

Afternoon Session.

The Congress met at 2 o'clock.

The President: I am very happy to announce that we have present this afternoon to address this body, as per invitation extended this morning, the distinguished Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. James Wilson, of Iowa.

Secretary Wilson then addressed the Congress as follows:

SECRETARY WILSON'S ADDRESS.

"This country of ours, through the ingenuity of its people, the goodness of its lands, the growth of its manufactories, and the perfection of its commerce, is ready now to furnish cheap food to the whole world. We can produce meats, dairy products, poultry and all the things man requires throughout the world cheaper than they can be produced anywhere else. We are ready to overflow the markets of the whole world; the great manufactories, the commercial countries of the earth cannot live without us. They require our food. All they ask is 'Give us honest, pure food. If we do this our markets are unlimited across the Atlantic. There may be a few nations that are not quite fair in their dealings with us, but, on the whole, the European countries treat us comfortably well. Now we can only secure a permanent footing in those markets by sending what is honest, and what is just as we represent it to be.

"The Department of Agriculture has been making efforts during the past year and will continue to make those efforts to find new markets for our products abroad. It is very difficult to establish markets in foreign countries if our goods are not what they are represented to be. If some of us send honest creamery butter abroad and others send oleo-margarine, the American good name is injured and it is only a question of time when our consumers abroad will learn to distrust us and look to other countries for pure food. So it is with many other things. The drugs of the United States which our physicians prescribe for us when sick should be what they are represented to be, but it is a well-known fact that they are not.

"We have evidence, however, that many of the imports from foreign countries are not what they are represented. There are plenty of rascals in other countries, and if the time ever comes when we must reason with another nation, we will have quite as much to say on that subject as anybody else. We are pretty well prepared along those lines. But that is no excuse for us. Because other people send us doctored goods is no reason why we should do the same thing. The people of the United States should rise to higher levels.

"The name 'American' should be synonymous with fair dealing throughout the world. Just as soon as interest money becomes as cheap in the United States as it is in foreign countries we will build American ships that will take our goods to all parts of the known world, but before we send the American flag to every corner of the earth, we must send our reputation ahead of us, so that when an American ship goes into any port the people of that port will say, 'Here comes an honest trader among you'."

"I will not presume to advise you, gentlemen. I see here many men of experience, men known in their own States and throughout the United States. Whatever the people determine they want Congress will seek to give them. Agree on some fair general proposition and we shall have a magnificent beginning. I will say for myself and the gentlemen with whom I am associated in the Department of Agriculture, that we will do everything in our power to help along the work you begin here to-day. Let us know what your will is and it will be our greatest pleasure to serve you. I thank you, gentlemen."

At the conclusion of Mr. Wilson's address, a vote of thanks was tendered him for his able and interesting address.

The chair announced the following Committee on Resolutions :

Messrs. Alvord, Edge, Batchelder, Flanders, and Secor.

The motion was made to resume the regular order of business, but was suspended, after the reading of the resolutions by Messrs. Hamilton and Jordan, to allow the regular order of business, the consideration of the Brosius Bill, to be resumed.

An amendment was offered by the National Confectioners' Association which was properly referred.

The Chair then announced the following Committee on Legislation:

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chemist, Department of Agriculture,
Aaron Jones, Indiana, Master National Grange,
C. C. Bell, Missouri,
F. N. Barrett, New York,
Mr. Eaton, Connecticut.
Mr. Kaiser, President Retail Grocers' Association of Philadelphia,
Mr. Hollister, Druggist, Wisconsin,
Prof. Gill, Ohio,
Prof. Kline, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,
Mr. Holladay, Raleigh, North Carolina,
Mr. Allen, Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station,
Prof. Miller, Secretary Brewers' Association, Ohio,
N. J. Batchelder, Secretary of Board of Agriculture, New Hampshire,
Mr. Hutchinson, Pennsylvania,
Mr. Martindale, Philadelphia,
Mr. Abbott, Missouri,
Dr. King, State Chemist, Tennessee,
Dr. Wingate, representing Board of Health, Wisconsin,
Miss Emma C. Sickels, Chicago, Ill.,
Mr. Wardell, Farmers' Alliance, California,
Dr. C. J. Bell, Delaware,
F. B. Thurber, of New York,
Mr. Richardson, New York,
Mr. Carpenter, Massachusetts,
Frank Hume, District of Columbia,
Mr. Trammell, Florida.

Mr. Gallus Thoman, of the United States Brewers' Association was announced and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman—The association of manufacturers which I have the honor to represent, is known as the United States Brewers' Association. Its members produce fully 85% of the malt liquors brewed in our country; hence its utterances reflect the sentiments and opinions of what, for all purposes, may be regarded as the entire trade. By resolutions adopted in open convention about twenty-five years ago, and frequently reiterated on various occasions, both the Association as a body, and its members are pledged jointly and severally to prevent the adulteration of their product, and to assist to the full extent of their ability in the detection, prosecution, and punishment of all persons guilty of adulteration, or of any practices whatever calculated to bring disgrace or discredit upon the industry. Faithful to this policy the Association has at various times solicited, and sometimes defiantly challenged, the most vigorous official analysis of their product, and invariably received from the official analyzers unstinted praise for the purity and wholesomeness of the article they manufacture. Actuated by the same spirit of integrity, the Association has for years sought to bring about the very condition of things which the Brosius Bill,—considering, of course, only its general purport and intent—is designed to create. Surely more need not be said by the accredited representative of that Association to convince you, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the Congress, that the brewing industry of this country is heartily in favor of any federal law, applicable to every part of our country, by which the adulteration of drugs, food and drink may

be most effectually prevented. Undoubtedly the Brosius Bill is an effort in this direction. But, permit me to say, although conceived in the right spirit, and framed with great sagacity and an uncommon knowledge of detail in many respects, it leaves room for improvements in some others; and it may be taken for granted that this Congress was called for the very purpose of perfecting the bill in the light of such experiences as the persons engaged in the manufacture of drugs, food and drink may; each from his point of view, throw upon the subject.

"Where so many desire and ought to be heard, common courtesy should dictate to every speaker the utmost brevity. I shall be as brief as possible.

The Brosius bill goes too far in some respects, and not far enough in others. I leave it to the representatives of other industries to say as to whether the penalties for adulteration, when the effect is not only to deceive, but perhaps knowingly to injure the health of the consumer, should not be more severe, more justly fitted to the enormity of the offense. Let others say, too, whether section 7, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture not only to prescribe how certain products shall be branded—which is perfectly proper—but also to designate the color or colors and shape of packages, labels, and wrappers containing the same—would not mean, as I honestly believe, an unwarrantable interference with the rights of manufacturers, who as a rule, use the color and shape of their packages, labels and wrappers as legitimate, and the only possible means of outwardly distinguishing their products from those of their trade competitors. Others will probably ask whether the proposed system of safeguarding the purity of certain articles of consumption by certificates of registration, to be obtained from the Department, and of written guarantees, to be given by the manufacturer to the retailer, is absolutely necessary and if so, whether to be really effective, the pertinent provisions of the bill should not be made much more comprehensive in their scope, and purport. These and other minor defects will, in all likelihood, be pointed out by other delegates.

"I desire to confine myself briefly to what I conceive to be the most serious shortcoming of the bill, one which, if I construe correctly the sentiments predominating in industrial circles, must inevitably render the proposed measure, so excellent in its general features, very objectionable to a majority of the manufacturers of all kinds of food and drink. I refer to the question of standards. Section 7 reads: 'The Secretary of Agriculture may call upon the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists to determine the standard of any food product (within the meaning of this act) and when so determined it shall remain the standard before all courts.' Instead of according to this section a place of secondary importance in the scheme, the framer of the bill, should, in my humble judgment, have embodied it into the very first paragraph, and instead of leaving the whole question of standards of purity to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, he should have made the provisions of Section 8 mandatory. Every delegate present will doubtless agree with me that to the Secretary of Agriculture should be conceded every possible latitude of power and discretion in regard to the rules and regulations which are to govern the analysis of food, and drink; but concerning the standards of purity to which the manufacturers must of necessity conform, and which the courts shall maintain and uphold, the law should be direct, explicit and unequivocal.

"Before attempting to carry out the other provisions of the proposed act, the Department should be compelled to have standards of purity unalterably fixed by a competent body of professionals. In the logical sequence of things the fixing of standards must necessarily precede the analyses of food and drinks by the chief chemist of the Agricultural Department, otherwise there would be no sense whatever in determining such standards at any time.

"Herein lies the very quintessence of the proposed system in its entirety. The interests of both the producer and the consumer imperatively demand that in each separate case the standards of quality and purity should be fixed and clearly defined, to the end that no doubt whatsoever may arise as to what, under the law, shall be classed as an adulteration.

With this requirement the usefulness and practicability of the whole bill must stand or fall.

"The definitions of the term adulteration, as formulated in Section 6, are good enough so far as they go; but they do not, and in the very nature of things, cannot go far enough in a draft of this character. It is not sufficient to say that any food or drink shall be deemed to be adulterated if any inferior substance has been substituted, or if any substance has been mixed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

"Opinions differ as to the relative nutritive value of many agricultural products, and the manufacturers of articles composed of two or more of these products cannot possibly know just what opinion the chemists of the Agricultural Department may entertain as to the effect of any of them upon the strength and quality of any compound article of consumption. The confectioner, for instance, would be clearly entitled to know whether beet sugar, or any saccharine substance derived from any other vegetable product is deemed inferior to cane sugar in such a sense as to make its use an adulteration under the act. Unless by a recognized standard this knowledge is imparted to him, how is he to judge whether his merchandise comes up to the standard which any of the Department chemists—and there will have to be many of them—may happen to have established for his own guidance? The standard for food and drink should be quite as clearly determined and fixed as the standard which, under the bill, is to apply to drugs. Unless this indispensable requirement can be attained, the whole scheme will be objectionable because it would lack the only compensating feature that could reconcile both the consumer and the manufacturer with the necessity arising from the scheme, of creating a very large number of new federal offices, and inflicting upon all food manufacturers considerable burdens, whose weight would be out of all proportion to the benefits that can possibly be derived from so insufficient a measure. There is, however, another very important aspect of this question. The delegates to this meeting are aware of the constitutional provisions which limit the powers of Congress in this matter; they also know that the adulteration laws of the various states differ very materially; and they undoubtedly appreciate, as the brewers do, the necessity of an absolute uniformity of laws throughout the land. The establishment of standards by a competent federal commission would have the effect of removing all these impediments. In the interests of the industries in their own states the legislatures throughout the country would most assuredly adopt these standards, and should they hesitate, their industrial and commercial constituents would demand immediate action.

This being my firm conviction, I would propose to amend section 8 in such a way as to make its provisions mandatory. But I would go further. Chemists alone cannot establish the standards required; they need the assistance of the physiologist. The medical departments of the government could readily be called upon to assist in this work. I would go still one step further. In order to render the outcome of this all-important work as perfect as possible, the Standard Commission should hear and consult the duly accredited representatives of the manufacturers for whom it is intended to establish standards.

Amended in these particulars, section 8 would read as follows, (the original phraseology being retained as nearly as possible.), viz:

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to call upon the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and such officers, not less than five, as the President of the United States shall select from the medical departments of the Army or the Navy, and the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, and five chemists to be selected by the American Chemical Society, to determine, jointly, the standard of all food products, (within the meaning of this act,) and when so determined such standards shall guide the chemists of the Department of Agriculture in the performance of the duties imposed upon them by this act, and shall remain the standards before all courts. It shall be the duty of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and the medical officers before mentioned, to confer

with and consult the duly accredited representatives of all industries for whom standards shall be established under the provisions of this act."

I have but one more statement to make with regard to another feature of the bill. The last proviso of paragraph 8, of section 6, by which the manufacturer would under certain circumstances have to be held liable for the adulteration of his product after it had passed from his place of business, into the hands of the retailer, cannot be justified from any conceivable point of view. Besides being illogical and unjust it is very much in the nature of a strong incentive to adulteration by dishonest retailers, and could easily be used by them, if they be maliciously inclined, or inspired by a fancied wrong or by other motives, to injure the manufacturer. It is to be hoped that this point will receive, either here, or in the Congress of the United States, that attention which it undoubtedly deserves.

Mr. Kline of Philadelphia addressed the Congress as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. KLINE.

"The members of this Congress who are here representing the drug and pharmaceutical interests, in order to facilitate the work which they felt would come before this Congress, got together yesterday and held several meetings, and have all agreed upon what they would like to have in reference to legislation as proposed in this measure, if it is to come out of this Congress as receiving their endorsement. I take it that the object of this Congress is to provide in a measure, modifications and corrections of crudities and errors that are present in this bill, however carefully it may have been drawn. The attitude of the druggists, wholesale and retail, in coming to this Convention, I think I am justified in saying, was one of interrogation, as to whether it was possible, feasible or advisable for them to join in with some of the interests here in advocating the bill, drawn upon the lines in which it has been sent to us. I believe, however, that I can show as I go along, that they have agreed upon a method which I trust will commend itself to every member of this Congress. The first question that arose was as to legislation proposing to cover both food, drinks, and drugs. How far are the druggists and pharmacists ready and willing to go in the direction of placing under the jurisdiction of the Agricultural Department, and of agricultural chemists the control of drugs? The suggestions we make provide for that which will secure the benefit to be derived from the addition to agricultural chemists of pharmaceutical chemists. There is a hesitancy in accepting legislation of the Agricultural Department without some modification, and so, Mr. Chairman, in order to arrive at an understanding, which we believe, will greatly facilitate the consideration of this question so far as drugs are concerned, we would like to present these suggestions, and to get the sense of this meeting as to whether we will be permitted as a part of this body to urge these suggestions through the Legislative Committee to the Committee in Congress having the bill in charge. We have not the difficulty which the last speaker referred to, as you are well aware, of having no fixed standard. We have a fixed official standard, therefore we do not have that difficulty to deal with. We do have other difficulties to deal with which we think will be obviated if our suggestions are carried out."

Mr. Kline then submitted a series of amendments to the Brosius bill, which were generally discussed and some agreed to but, as will be shown later, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Legislation.

Dr. McMurtie offered a resolution (7) which was referred.

Mr. Redsecker moved that the Congress proceed to the consideration of the Brosius bill by sections.

Mr. Flanders of New York moved that the Congress re-consider the vote by which it was decided to consider the bill section by section, and refer it to the Committee on Legislation; which after considerable discussion was lost by a vote of sixty-nine to fifty.

The Recording Secretary read Section 1, of the Brosius Bill.

Mr. Kline of Philadelphia, on behalf of the drug interests offered sundry amendments.

Considerable discussion followed which was participated in by Messrs. Jewett, Larsen, Wardell, Martindale, Thompson, Sleeper, George, Gilbert Jordan, Caspari, Munroe, Eckels, and Prior.

After the first three sections of the bill had been read, on motion of Mr. Abbott, the bill and amendments were referred to the Committee on Legislation, and on motion of Mr Flanders of New York, the Committee was directed to give full and prompt hearings to all parties interested.

Resolutions were offered by Dr. McMurtrie and Mr. Kracke of New York, and also by Messrs. Camp, of Tennessee, Sleeper of Ohio, Miss Sickels of Illinois, and Mr. Flanders, of New York, which were referred.

On motion the Congress adjourned, until 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 4th, 1898. MORNING SESSION.

The Congress met at 10 o'clock. President Blackburn announced that the Legislative Committee had not as yet finished its labors, and that while waiting for the committee to conclude its work, the Congress would proceed with the reports of other Committees.

Dr. Frear submitted the report of the Executive Committee as follows, and moved the adoption of the first three recommendations of the Committee:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1 It is advised that for the purpose of carrying into effect the recommendations of this meeting of the National Pure Food Congress, and for the further purpose of promoting uniformity of State food and drug legislation, the Executive Committee be authorized to call a meeting of the Congress when ever in their view it is expedient

2 That five hundred dollars be raised for the necessary expenses of the Committee in carrying into effect the wishes of the Congress.

3. That for this purpose the Committee be authorized to receive contributions from those present at this meeting and to call for such further contributions as may be necessary, from the bodies represented in the Congress.

4. That the Congress inform the Committee of its wishes regarding the publication of the proceedings of this meeting.

Mr. Perky, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution reciting the need for more systematic education in the use of food and proposing that the Congress hold the next meeting in Omaha during the Trans-Mississippi and International Fair.

As the resolution did not directly affect finances, it was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The motion to adopt the first three recommendations of the Executive Committee was carried.

The other recommendation, as to the publication of the proceedings of this Congress, was referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to print and circulate the same.

J. W. Trammel of Florida, was placed on the Legislative Committee.

Mrs. Marion A. McBride, Superintendent of the Domestic Science Department, National Womans' Christian Temperance Union, was next recognized, and spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Delegates:—I am very glad to speak again for a

moment on a question of such vital importance to the housekeeper, for it is a home question, after all, this one of pure food. It appeals to every one; for the welfare of the family is the welfare of the state and nation. You cannot succeed in this work without the intelligent co-operation of the housekeeper, and her guide is the label on the goods; she will buy the brand of goods made by a certain manufacturer when she has learned that a certain brand is good in quality and that the quality is maintained. It is to guard the housekeeper in her provision for the family that I am interested, and I wish to express the gratitude of thousands of housekeepers when I thank the food manufacturers for their action in this matter. It means protection, and the W. C. T. U. follows the guidance of the Department of Agriculture in the matter of foods. It is a source of great satisfaction to us that the officers of that department of government are such conscientious faithful men. We, as housekeepers, ask the fullest protection of the government in the matter of food materials. I can pledge you the fullest co-operation of the W. C. T. U., the largest organized body of women in the world, who will stand beside you in every effort to protect the manufacturer who produces goods pure and wholesome. As I have said before, the label is the only guide the housekeeper has, and I would ask the permanent committee on pure food to let me know whenever adulterated goods are crowding the markets, that I may warn our members. The housekeepers of America will stand by you in every honest effort for pure food, and you cannot succeed without them, for they are the buyers, and they seek to become intelligent buyers, through the assistance of the United States Department of Agriculture, which so clearly points the way; and where the government expert leads the W. C. T. U. women will follow.

I think it is important that candy be included with food, for the protection of children particularly, who should be as sure of the purity of a stick of candy sold for a penny as is the matinee girl" when she buys "French candy" made in Boston, served in a dainty box, adorned with ribbons and flowers; it is a call for home protection all along the line. I shall be glad to receive from any manufacturer reports of his own goods and any information he may have of imitations or adulterations, but that pass as standard goods. We must choose our food as we do our books, holding the author responsible. I thank you for all this work for pure food in the name of over one hundred thousand members of the W. C. T. U.

The Chair announced that the President of the United States would receive the Congress at 3 o'clock, and it was voted that the Congress meet at 2:30 o'clock and proceed to the White House in a body.

Mr. Alvord, Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, on behalf of the Committee, favorably reported the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That the National Pure Food and Drug Congress assembled in the City of Washington, declares emphatically in favor of such National and State legislation as will require that all foods, drugs, and drinks sold or prepared for sale in any of the markets of this country, be so fully and distinctly marked as to make their character and quality known to the purchaser and consumer. The resolution was adopted.

With reference to the resolution introduced by Mr. Hamilton the report was as follows:

The Committee cordially endorses the principles and purposes of these preambles and the resolution attached, and believe that they reflect the sentiments of the Congress. But it is deemed unwise to take up a subject so broad at this stage of proceedings, and which would require considerable modification before action; it is consequently recommended that it be referred to the Executive Committee for its consideration and appropriate action.

Mr. Hamilton called for the reading of his resolutions and moved their adoption.

The resolutions were read and adopted as follows:

WHEREAS: From an examination of the laws now enacted by the several States and by the United States regulating the purity of the food products of this country, it appears that great dissimilarity exists as to the form and requirements of these laws, some states having enactments conflicting, if not in every particular with those of other states, at least to such a degree as to render it impossible for manufacturers and jobbers to prepare and mark their products so that they shall be uniformly satisfactory, and conform to the several laws existing in the several states and those of the United States without making a separate preparation for each state.

WHEREAS: It also appears that in many instances the laws enacted by the General Government are in direct conflict with those regulating the purity of foods in some of the states, thus rendering it difficult to enforce the pure food laws of the several states; and

WHEREAS: It further appears that the methods of analysis to determine the character and quality of the food products offered for sale in the several states are not uniform, and vary to such a degree as to not infrequently cause distrust in the minds of courts and juries as to their correctness and reliability; and

WHEREAS: The preservation of the public health, which is the justification of the enactment of pure food laws, does not require that an article of food shall always contain a certain ingredient or any definite proportion of any ingredient, but only that it shall not be injurious to health;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Congress that in legislation upon the subject of Pure Food, it is highly desirable that the law of the several states should be in harmony with each other, and with those of the United States; that the methods of analysis of the various food products, should be identical throughout the United States; and that immediate measures should be taken to secure this result. That in the marking of the packages containing food products, a uniform system should be adopted by the several states and by the United States.

That in order to effect these important results, a committee consisting of nine members, the Chairman of the Congress to be its Chairman, shall be appointed to take these points into consideration, and prepare a plan by which they can be secured, and report to this body at its next stated meeting, or should no future meeting of this Congress be held, to report to the National Association of Dairy and Food Departments at its next annual meeting.

The Chairman then appointed the following committees:

Professor J. H. Beal, Scio, Ohio, Chairman; Dr. William Frear, State College, Pa; Professor John Hamilton, Harrisburg, Pa; Secretary James Wilson, Washington, D. C.; Dr. W. O. Atwater, Storrs, Conn.; Governor W. D. Hoard, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Washington, D. C.; Frederick J. H. Kracke, Washington Market, N. Y.; J. E. Blackburn, Columbus, Ohio.

With reference to the following resolution, offered by Mr. Tupper, from the Internal Revenue Bureau, of Washington:

RESOLVED: That the Congress of the United States be requested to enact legislation prohibiting the granting of patents for any machinery or device having for its object the manufacture of adulterated or imitation food products, or the registration in the U. S. Patent Office of trademarks for such articles.

The Committee expressed the judgment that the measures proposed by this resolution are impracticable, however desirable they may be. It was therefore recommended that this resolution be indefinitely postponed.

The Committee's recommendation was agreed to.

With reference to the following resolutions, submitted by the Vital Friends:

1. That all foods generally supplied to the public are unreliable and are often injurious from three main causes: Immature growth and semi-development; fermental and chemical deterioration, and artificial adulteration.

2. That all foods, when deprived of their innate life-giving qualities, are a direct taxative burden upon the system.

3. That fermented breads, and yeast raised foods and drinks, corrupt the blood, and that the time has surely come to cease using them in Hospitals and Institutions, and also to discountenance their general use. Hundreds of families keep entirely well, free from every disease by using unfermented purely vital foods.

4. That all canned foods should be abolished. Glass or crock enclosures are commended.

5. That the gathering, selling and using of unripe fruits ought to be prohibited.

6. That fully matured fruits are better for use when sundried, than by any other process of vaporizing, acidulating or artificial sweetening, because their own innate sweetness and gums thoroughly preserve them.

7. That we fail to find on the market any fruits "cured by the new processes so good or durable, as the dates, prunes, figs, raisins, and currants of a quarter century ago. Despite the laudable efforts of sanitary science, there has been a lamentable retrogression in this direction.

The Committee on Resolutions, failing to recognize the existence of evidence sustaining the propositions contained in this paper, recommend that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Perky of Massachusetts: While I cannot indorse all expressions in that resolution, I want to say that it is the first paper that has been introduced in this Congress of vital importance to the food subject. It is a paper which, though this Congress may not indorse it, should be incorporated in the proceedings of this Congress, and I therefore offer a resolution to that effect. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Perky offered and read other resolutions, which were referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

The Chair announced that the Secretary of the Executive Committee had an announcement to make in regard to one of the recommendations.

Mr. Dye: The Executive Committee has recommended that \$500 be raised for the printing of the Proceedings. The Committee appointed to raise the \$500 is as follows:

Messrs. Dawley, of New York,
Batchelder, of New Hampshire,
Secor, of Iowa,
Hamilton, of Pennsylvania,
Perky, of Massachusetts,
Withers, of North Carolina,

At this point it was announced that the Legislative Committee was ready to report. On motion of Mr. Kline of Philadelphia, the Congress took up the report of this Committee.

The Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Martindale, read the report by sections.

The amendments proposed were discussed and adopted with slight alterations. The Brosius Bill, as amended by the Congress, was recommended to the Congress of the United States for adoption, as follows:

A BILL

For preventing the adulteration, misbranding, and imitation of foods, beverages, candies, drugs, and condiments in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and for regulating interstate traffic therein, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of protecting the commerce in food products and drugs between the several States and in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States and foreign countries the Secretary of Agriculture shall organize in the chemical division of the Department of Agriculture a food, beverage, and drug section, and make necessary rules governing the same to carry out the provisions of this Act, under direction of the chief chemist, whose duty it shall be to procure from time to time, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and analyze or cause to be analyzed or examined, microscopically or otherwise, samples of foods, beverages, condiments, and drugs and offered for sale in any State, District of Columbia, or Territory other than where manufactured, or from a foreign country, provided the same be in original or unbroken packages. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to employ such chemists, inspectors, clerks, laborers, and other employees as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, and to make such publication of the results of examinations, analyses, and so forth, as he may deem proper.

Sec. 2. That the introduction into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia or foreign country of any article of food, drugs, or condiments which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act is hereby prohibited, and any person who shall ship or deliver for shipment from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia or foreign country to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia or to a foreign country, or who shall receive in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia or foreign country, or who, having received, shall deliver, for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person, in original unbroken packages, any such article so adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, or any person who shall sell or offer for sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories of the United States such adulterated, mixed, misbranded, or imitated foods, beverages, condiments, or drugs shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offense be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for the first offense and for each subsequent offense not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. That the chief chemist shall make, or cause to be made, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, examinations of specimens of food, beverages, condiments, and drugs offered for sale in original or unbroken packages in any State or Territory other than where manufactured or from any foreign country which may be collected from time to time, under rules and regulations to be pre-

scribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and under his direction, in various parts of the country. If it shall appear from such examination that any of the provisions of this Act have been violated the Secretary of Agriculture shall at once certify the facts to the proper United States district attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis duly authenticated by the analyst under oath.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of every district attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this Act to cause proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines and penalties in such case provided.

DEFINITIONS.

Sec. 5. That the term "drug," as used in this bill, shall include all medicines recognized in United States Pharmacopœia and National Formulary and cosmetics for internal or external use. The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, candy, drink, or condiment by man or domestic animals, whether simple, mixed, or compound. The term "misbranded," as used herein, shall include all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food or condiments the package or label of which shall bear any statement purporting to name any ingredients or substances as not being contained in such article, which statement shall be false in any particular; or any condiment or food product which is falsely branded as to the State or Territory in which it is manufactured or produced.

ADULTERATIONS.

Sec. 6 That for the purposes of this Act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated—

In case of drugs:

First. If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, according to the tests laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia, official at the time of the investigation.

Second. If, when sold under or by a name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, but which is found in the National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, according to the tests laid down in said work.

Third. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard under which it is sold.

Fourth. If it be an imitation of and sold under the specific name of another article.

In the case of food, candy, or drink:

First. If any substance or substances has or have been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, so that such product, when offered for sale, shall deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser.

Second. If any inferior substance or substances has or have been substituted wholly or in part for the article, so that the product, when sold, shall deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser.

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted, so that the product, when sold, shall deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser.

Fourth. If it be an imitation of and sold under the specific name of another article.

Fifth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, so that such product, when sold, shall deceive, or tend to deceive the purchaser.

Sixth. If it contain any added poisonous ingredient or any ingredient which may render such article injurious to the health of the person consuming it.

Seventh. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product, when branded so, or is an imitation, either in package or label, of an established proprietary product which has been trade-marked or patented.

Eighth. If it consists of the whole or any part of a diseased, filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or of an animal that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

Ninth. That candies of domestic manufacture and chocolate of domestic manufacture may be deemed to be adulterated if they contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substances or poisonous colors or flavors, or other ingredients deleterious or detrimental to health; Provided, That an article of food, beverage, condiment, or drug which does not contain any added poisonous ingredient shall not be deemed to be adulterated in the following cases: First. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, beverages, or condiments, under their own distinctive names, and not included in definition fourth of this section. Second. In the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are mixtures, compounds, combinations, imitations, or blends. Third. When any matter or ingredient has been added to the food, beverage, or condiment, because the same is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce in a state fit for carriage or consumption, and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight, or measure of the food, beverage, or condiment, or conceal the inferior quality thereof: Provided, That the same shall be labeled, branded, or tagged, as prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, so as to show them to be compounds, and the exact character thereof: And provided further, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary

foods to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this bill may require to secure freedom from adulteration or imitation. Fourth. Where the food, beverage, condiment or drug is unavoidably mixed with some harmless extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation: Provided further, That no retailer shall be convicted under the provision of this Act when he is able to prove a written guaranty of purity, in a form approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, as published in his rules and regulations, signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party from whom he purchased said articles. Said guaranty shall contain the full name and address of the party or parties making the sale to the retailer, and said party or parties shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines, and other penalties which would attach in due course to the retailer under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cause all compound, mixed, or blended products to be properly branded and prescribe how this shall be done.

Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to call upon the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and such physicians, not less than five, as the President of the United States shall select from the Medical Department of the Army, the Navy, and the United States Marine Hospital, and five chemists to be selected by the American Chemical Society, to determine jointly the standard of all food products (within the meaning of this Act), and when so determined such standards shall guide the chemists of the Department of Agriculture in the performance of the duties imposed upon them by this Act, and shall remain the standards before all courts. It shall be the duty of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and the medical officers before mentioned to confer with and consult the duly accredited representatives of all industries for which standards shall be established under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 9. That every person who manufactures for shipment and delivers for transportation from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, any drug, condiment, beverage, or article food, and every person who exposes for sale or delivers to a purchaser any drug, condiment, beverage, or article of food received from a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia other than the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia in which he exposes for sale or delivers such drug, beverage, or article of food, and which article is in the original unbroken package in which the same was received, shall furnish within business hours and upon tender and full payment of the selling price a sample of such drugs, condiments, beverages, or articles of food to any person duly authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to receive the same, and who shall apply to such manufacturer or vender or person delivering to a purchaser such drug, beverage, or article of food for such sample for such use, in sufficient quantity for the analysis of any such article or articles in his possession. And

[in the presence of such dealer and an agent of the Department of Agriculture, if so desired by either party, said sample shall be divided into three parts, and each part shall be sealed by the seal of the Department of Agriculture. One part shall be left with the dealer, one delivered to the chemist of the Department of Agriculture, and one deposited with the United States district attorney for the district in which the sample is taken. Said manufacturer or dealer may have the sample left with him analyzed at his own expense, and if the results of said analysis differ from those of the chemist of the Department of Agriculture the sample in the hands of the district attorney shall be analyzed at the expense of the said manufacturer or dealer by a third chemist, who shall be appointed by the president of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of the United States, and the analysis shall be conducted in the presence of the chemist of the Department of Agriculture and the chemist representing the dealer, and the whole evidence shall be laid before the court.

Sec. 10. That any manufacturer or dealer who refuses to comply, upon demand, with the requirements of section nine of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one hundred nor less than ten dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one hundred nor less than thirty days, or both. And any person found guilty of manufacturing, or offering for sale, or selling an adulterated, impure, or misbranded article of food, condiment or drug in violation of the provisions of this Act shall be adjudged to pay, in addition to the penalties heretofore provided for, all the necessary costs and expenses incurred in inspecting and analyzing such adulterated articles which said person may have been found guilty of manufacturing, selling or offering for sale.

Sec. 11. That this Act shall not be construed to interfere with commerce wholly internal in any State, nor with the exercise of their police power by the several States.

Sec. 12. That any article of food, condiment or drug that is adulterated within the meaning of this Act, and is transported, or is being transported, from one State to another for sale, or if it be sold or offered for sale in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, shall be liable to be proceeded against in any district court of the United States, within the district where the same is found, and seized for confiscation, by a process of libel for condemnation. And if such article is condemned as being adulterated, the same shall be disposed of as the said court may direct, and the proceeds thereof, if sold, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. The proceedings in such libel cases shall conform as near as may be, to proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in such case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States.

The Congress then adjourned until 2:30 P. M.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 4th, 1898. - AFTERNOON SESSION.

The delegates met at 2:30 P. M., and at 3 o'clock proceeded to the White House, where they were tendered a reception by President McKinley.

At 3:30 o'clock the Congress was called to order. Pres. Blackburn introduced Senator Allen, of Nebraska, who extended an invitation to the Pure Food and Drug Congress to hold its next meeting in the City of Omaha, Nebraska, sometime during the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

Captain Palmer of Nebraska seconded the invitation of Senator Allen.

Mr. Flanders, of New York, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved that the National Pure Food Congress, in session assembled, hereby endorse and respectfully request Congress to pass the bill known as H. R. 4584 Entitled "A Bill to Create State Trade-marks, and to protect Foreign and Interstate Commerce."

Mr. Flanders said that the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions was not present, but a majority of the Committee have endorsed the resolutions and that the Bill referred to also had the endorsement of the Legislative Committee of the National Grange. He then stated that the provisions of the Bill provided for state trade-marks.

Some discussion arose as to the adoption of the resolutions of Mr. Flanders, and it was contended that the Bill in question might conflict with the Brosius Bill.

Mr. Flanders assured the Congress that it was an entirely different bill along the same line, and under suspension of the rules the resolutions were adopted.

Dr. Frear, representing the Executive Committee, said, "I desire to bring back to this Congress the resolutions introduced by Mr. Perky with reference to the meeting of the Congress next June, during the life of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, since it is a measure of considerable importance. The Executive Committee has been charged with fixing the date of calling together the Congress whenever it deems it expedient, but this particular resolution having in mind a phase of the work of this Congress not specifically contemplated in the call, nor specifically included in the work with which the Executive Committee is charged, it is deemed proper by the Committee to lay the matter before the Congress. In order to bring the matter before the Congress, I would move that the resolution be adopted.

Mr. Perky, Mr. Flanders, and Mr. Hollister spoke in favor of the resolution, which was then adopted.

Mr. Dye suggested that it would be wise for the delegates to send their names and post office addresses to the Corresponding Secretary, in order that they may be notified of the next meeting of the Congress.

On motion of Mr. Flanders of New York, a vote of thanks was tendered to Senator Allen of Nebraska, for the invitation he had extended and the Chairman was directed to officially notify the Senator of the acceptance of the invitation.

Mr. Perky then raised a question as to whether the Congress was a permanent organization.

Mr. Frear said in reference to the question raised by Mr. Perky, that the resolution introduced by the Executive Committee specifically con-

templates some permanency of organization, and charges the Executive Committee with the duty of calling together the Congress whenever the Committee deem it expedient, and that they duly notify the members when the Congress should meet at Omaha.

Mr. Perky moved that the organization of the Congress be made permanent and that the officers elected should serve until their successors are elected and qualified. The motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. Dawley that the Congress elect a first Vice-President, Messrs. George L. Flanders, of New York, Mr. Hollister, of Wisconsin and Mr. Frank Hume, of Washington, were nominated.

Mr. Flanders and Mr. Hollister withdrew in favor of Mr. Hume, and he was unanimously elected first Vice-President.

The Congress then took a recess to meet at 8 o'clock at the National Hotel.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 4th, 1898. EVENING SESSION.

Held at the National Hotel.

According to agreement, the Congress met at the National Hotel and were called to order at 8:30 P. M., with Mr. Frank Hume, first Vice-President, in the chair. Discussion of a general character as to methods of carrying out the purposes of the Congress by the Executive and Legislative Committees to secure the objects sought was had.

On motion of Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Frank Hume, First Vice was added to the Executive Committee. This Committee was directed to draft for publication, a statement of the objects of the Congress. The Congress then adjourned until 8 A. M., Saturday morning.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY. MARCH 5, 1898.

The Congress met at the National Hotel, and was called to order at 8:45 A. M. by Prof. Wm. Frear, in the absence of the President and Mr. Perkey of Massachusetts, was chosen President pro tem. Prof. Frear from the Executive Committee read the Declarations prepared as directed by the Congress, which, after slight amendment, were adopted, as follows:

OBJECTS OF THE PURE FOOD AND DRUG CONGRESS.

The object of this Congress is to secure suitable legislation of a national character to prevent the adulteration of food, drinks and drugs, and to secure the enforcement of such laws; to secure and promote uniformity in State legislation, and in the rulings of the State departments.

To create and maintain a high public sentiment upon these important subjects, and to uphold and sustain all public officers charged with the enforcement of such regulations.

To promote a more general intelligence concerning the injury to health and to the business interests of honest producers, manufacturers, dealers and exporters, resulting from food adulteration, and concerning the importance of proper food, pure and properly prepared, to the health of the people.

And, to this end, we ask the co-operation of every one interested in the promotion of sound public morals, and in the protection of the public health.

Mr. Perky submitted some remarks and a series of resolutions which he stated he would present at Omaha. Mr. Wedderburn offered the following, which was adopted:

RESOLVED, That Mr. H. D. Perky be requested to furnish a copy of his remarks, and of the resolutions he intends offering at the Omaha meeting, for publication in the minutes

Speaking on the motion to adopt the committee's report on the objects of the Pure Food and Drug Congress, Mr. Perky in part said:

"I desire to call the attention of the Congress briefly to the proposition that while many speeches have been made by eminent men, legislators, statesmen, and scientific gentlemen before this Congress, that all that was said seemed to express a desire that a law be passed which in its operation should make men honest. While I approve most heartily of the provisions of the proposed law, which shall compel manufacturers to properly label their manufactures according to the contents of the package, I was rather surprised that so intelligent a body of men as composed the Congress had not in some way given expression to their views as to what is proper food for man. All seemed to be satisfied with pure food, but pure food is not always proper food, whereas proper food is always pure food. I suggest to the committee that the report setting forth the objects of the Congress shall include the words proper food. A dog as well as a man may starve on pure food, but never on proper food. Proper food is made from naturally organized food products. Naturally organized food products, in the process of growth, extract from the earth and the air the properties and compound them in nature's laboratory, perfectly suited as a building material for the structure of man." Continuing, Mr. Perky said: "That there was some leading, general cause why almost everybody was sick, why 25% of the children of the country die under one year of age, and 33% under five years of age; why 95% per cent of the people who engage in business fail; why the country is strewn with tramps and drunkards, the jails and penitentiaries and asylums and almshouses are full. I suggest that the cause for these things is mainly because the people of this country do not understand the proposition that naturally organized food products make possible natural conditions and that there is no other way. I propose to introduce a resolution at the Pure Food Congress at Omaha, if I should have the honor of being present, substantially as follows:

That naturally organized foods make possible natural conditions and that there is no other way, and we here give notice to that effect. We invite the freest discussion and hope our educated people and scientific men will go there prepared to controvert this proposition, if they do not accept it as correct.

I urge most earnestly the teaching in the public schools, as well as other educational institutions of the country, a thorough knowledge of food. First, in the primary school, along with the A. B. C. of the language should be taught the A. B. C. of food. If the mother does not know, and certainly she does not know what proper food is, the child may be able to teach the mother, if properly taught in the school. At present even the college professor is unable to tell you why he eats what he does, that is to say, why he selects the particular things he does, and does not select the other kinds of food. The American people, with a bountiful supply of naturally organized food products at their command, are starving on disorganized food products. It is due to man's attempt in his conceit to make a better food than nature provides. Until man in this respect overcomes his unnaturalness, he must suffer. Just in proportion as a person lives upon naturally organized food so is he a natural or normal person.

It is true that the leading works on dietetics written by gentlemen, the products of our own educational institutions, do not point out the way comprehensively to the mother how she may select the proper building material to build her child into natural and normal conditions and finally into true womanhood and true manhood. To prove the declarations here made, it became necessary to read the histories of the different civilizations of the world. However, abundant testimony was found to establish beyond peradventure, the correctness of the position we have taken. Everything possible that this Congress can do, should be done to encourage a public sentiment which will demand teaching upon these lines in the schools of our country. Therefore the work of the Congress is educational as well as to have laws passed which have for their object the making of men honest by the operation of law, which seldom accomplishes much."

'RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED BY MR. PERKY.

WHEREAS, The schools, Colleges, and other educational institutions

of this country have failed to effectively teach what is proper food and the value and importance of its use, and

WHEREAS, Proper food is of vital importance and determines the unit of strength in the family, the community, the state and the Nation, and

WHEREAS, It is important to create an active public sentiment on the subject, with the object of securing State legislation, as well as National co-operation in providing for the teaching of the A. B. C. of proper food with the A. B. C. of our language in the primary schools of our country, to the end that children may not be robbed of their birth-right to become natural, and therefore beautiful and womanly women; and natural, and therefore strong, courageous, manly men; and

WHEREAS It is highly important that a knowledge of food and its relation to building the human structure be taught generally in the schools of this country;

THEREFORE, and to better secure the object herein stated, be it

RESOLVED, that when this Congress adjourns, that it will adjourn to meet in Omaha, Nebraska, during the Trans-Mississippi and International Fair, to be held there during the time commencing June first, 1898, and continuing five months, and that the specific date of the adjourned meeting of this Congress at Omaha shall be fixed by the President and Executive Committee, after consultation with the said Fair Commissioners, and after securing the privilege of using the great Auditorium at said Fair, provided for meetings of this character; and that the delegates, or members of the Congress be notified of the date of the meeting.

Be it further

RESOLVED, That the President and Executive Committee determine the number of members and the appointment thereof among the several States and Territories, and different business interests and organizations and industries of the country as to them may seem best to secure a proper and representative attendance at the Congress.

On motion, it was ordered that the Declaration of Purposes be sent to the members with the names of the organizations represented at the Congress, and the names of the officers attached thereto, Also to the Associated Press and the United Press of America.

Pres. Blackburn then assumed the chair and made some appropriate closing remarks. A vote of thanks was extended to the President for his impartial and efficient conduct of the sessions of the Congress.

The following resolutions of thanks were then given:

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Congress be extended to the President and Trustees of Columbian University, and especially to Prof. C. E. Monroe, Dean of the Graduate Department, of the University, for the hospitality they have extended to the Congress in providing a place of assembly as well as other accommodations.

That the thanks of this Congress be extended to the Call Committee, to whom so large a measure of credit for the success of the meeting is due; for its public spirited effort and generosity in providing for this meeting, and especially to its Secretary, Mr. A. J. Wedderburn, for his unceasing activity in promoting the comfort of the delegates assembled.

To the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture, for his presence, encouraging address, and valuable aid.

Also to the Proprietors and Managers of the National and Metropolitan Hotels, for their contributions to the local committee, and to the Independent Ice Company, for courtesies extended.

Also to the Washington Post, Star, Times, National Intelligencer, and to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, for their full and careful reports of the proceedings of the Association.

Then on motion the Congress adjourned to meet in Omaha as provided by previous action.

APPENDIX.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PURE FOOD LEGISLATION.

By W. D. Bigelow.

Address of retiring President of the Washington Chemical Society, delivered before a joint session of the Society and the Pure Food Congress, March 2, 1898.

It has been customary for the retiring President of the Washington Chemical Society to present an address on some subject of interest to chemists. If the theme happens to be one that is attracting the attention of thoughtful people generally it is none the less welcome for that reason. We are American citizens first, then chemists.

For the honor of addressing the Pure Food Congress this evening I am indebted to a happy coincidence, in point of time of the meeting of the Chemical Society with the assembly of this Congress. The chosen topic will not, I trust, prove uninteresting to the larger audience, though it was selected and much of the material collected before the call of the present Congress was issued. I ask your attention for a short time to a review of legislation concerning food adulteration.

The foods and food stuffs of the most civilized people of early historic times were few and simple as compared with ours. They had no market filled with all manner of foods in an advanced state of preparation. The food materials they sold and bought were mainly raw and crude, and their preparation for use was a duty of members or servants of the family. They had neither potted meats nor canned vegetables. When there were "two women grinding at the mill" the meal was made of such grain as the householder furnished. Spices came to them unground and with none of their virtue extracted. The list of fine family groceries was a very short one. Our far away fore-bears lived closer to nature and knew less of art than we. Food adulteration as a great evil follows manufactures and commerce, and flourishes in the train of a broadening civilization. A disposition to defraud was not wanting to the ancients, but skill to invent and large opportunity to apply are modern.

Early Greece had inspectors of wines to prevent adulteration. Pliny records that in Rome bread was sometimes adulterated with mineral matter and says that sophistication of wines was prevalent and pure wines difficult to obtain, but it does not appear that corrective legislation was attempted or proposed.

We find sanitary regulations concerning the sale of food, however, among the teachings of Moses in the wilderness and in the Rabbinical laws which were given to the Jews at a very early date. The early Jews, be it remembered, were distinctly a people of this world. They had practically no conception of a future life. Moses scarcely referred to a future existence. His life was devoted to the elevation of his people and it is not conceivable, with all his versatility and breadth of judgment, that he did not have in mind the sanitary bearing of the laws he gave to his nation. Rather is it probable, that he sought to elevate simultaneously the physical, moral and spiritual nature of his followers. And considering the low state of their civilization, it is suggested by high Jewish authority that he deemed it best to surround his directions with the glamor of mystery and superstition. "You shall do no unrighteousness in judgment, in mete, yard, in weight, or in measure; just balances, just weights, a just ephah and a just hin shall ye have." This command has reference to commerce in general, but I feel warranted in mentioning it here because similar requirements have commonly been included in

pure food laws. It was commanded that the animals which were offered as sacrifices, portions of which were used as food by the priests and Levites, should be without blemish and that no meat be eaten more than two days after the slaughter of the animal. It is probable that this was intended to influence the Jewish nation as a whole, to eat only fresh meat and that from sound animals. In fact the Rabbinical law comes to our assistance and requires that all animals used as food by the Jews shall be slaughtered by a priest who shall carefully examine the lungs and other vital organs to determine if any disease be present, and that no meat shall be eaten more than two days after the slaughter of the animal. It is further provided by both the Biblical and Rabbinical laws that meat shall not be eaten from any animal which died otherwise than at the butcher's hand.

The range of possible adulterations at this time was necessarily very limited and required for its development a corresponding growth of commerce and manufacture.

Passing to the eleventh century we find the world emerging from the Dark Ages. The schoolmen were occupied with metaphysics and theology. Their discussions seem to us unimportant and often trivial, and they were never utilitarian. But they mark an advance toward systematic, scientific thinking. Under their influence new universities were established and those of earlier origin received a fresh impetus. A beginning was made in the literature of the Romance language, the study of the ancient languages was revived, and the Arabian schools of Spain worked over and added to the conglomeration of unclassified theories and facts from which the various departments of science have been developed. Feudalism, whatever its faults, had averted the chaos which for the time threatened to follow the death of Charlemagne and was fostering and augmenting personal honor, the spirit of independence and the love of liberty. Of course no general laws were possible or necessary at that time, but we find regulations enforced in some cities forbidding the adulteration of wine and beer. Of all foods these were the most important from a commercial standpoint and were most commonly adulterated. Since then there has never been a time when their adulteration was not restricted by legislation and each succeeding period increased the list of foods thus protected until the entire field was covered.

With the dawn of the thirteenth century we find eastern Europe greatly advanced in education and civilization. The crusades have broadened the minds of their participants, manufactures have become more diversified, commerce has made a corresponding growth, and a spirit of exploration has sprung up, opening new lands to the advancing civilization. In England and in France the common people have been given a voice in the legislative bodies, and it is worthy of note that contemporaneously with this popular quickening and awakening, or as a direct and immediate sequence, the protection of foods was made a subject of frequent legal enactments.

In 1202, thirteen years before the signing of the Magna Charta, the "Assize of Bread" was enacted. In 1226, the year following the formation of the House of Commons, a statute was enacted forbidding the sale of unwholesome wine and meat. This law was in force more than four hundred years, when it gave place to a more general law. In 1286, the "Assize of Bread" was repealed by a more comprehensive act known as the "Statute of Assize." This statute was intended to control the size and weight of the loaf, not to prevent adulteration. Its effect was naturally to increase adulteration at first, but additions were made from time to time, as their necessity became apparent, to include all frauds in bread.

During the latter part of this century, the adulteration of beer was forbidden in France, and in London it was unlawful to adulterate spices by substitution of foreign matter or inferior goods, or by increasing their weight with water.

In the fourteenth century, numerous instances are recorded of punishment by pillory for short weight and for selling bad bread and putrid meat. Early in the fifteenth century, Henry V issued a proclamation against the adulteration and mixing of wine, prescribing the pillory for

offenders. In France it was decreed, in 1336, that adulterated and exhausted drugs should not be offered for sale nor used in the preparation of any compounded article. The police department of French cities adopted food and sanitary regulations, and, in 1382, the Provost of Paris declared it illegal for millers to employ cheaper cereals for admixture with their flour, a form of adulteration most difficult to deal with and most dangerous to commerce at the present day. Fourteen years later the artificial coloring of butter was forbidden as well as the mixture of old butter with new. A few years later it was ordered in Paris that butter should not be sold in the same shop with any article having an offensive odor.

In Germany at this time the food supply was controlled in the various cities by trade organizations, which seem to have had full power to adopt standards, pass judgment and punish offenders. These guilds, as they were called, existed in a large number of trades and regulated the workmanship of their members as well as the quality of the goods sold. The penalties they inflicted were often severe and always humiliating. Among them may be mentioned expulsion from the guild, exposition in the pillory, immersion in muddy water and public whipping. Indeed, instances are recorded in which the offenders were burned at the stake. Finally, a Biebrich dealer was sentenced to drink six quarts of the adulterated wine with which he supplied his customers, an early instance of making the punishment fit the crime.

The fifteenth century brings with it the mariner's compass, the practical application of the art of printing, the organization of banks, important maritime discoveries and a rapid growth of manufactures and commerce. In this century, however, and in the three succeeding, comparatively little progress was made in pure food legislation, though the practice of adulteration increased with the growth of commerce. From time to time, the wine and beer laws were made more stringent. In the sixteenth century, censors appointed by the College of Physicians in England were empowered to regulate and punish irregularities in the sale of drugs and in the practice of medicine. Clauses prohibiting the sale of adulterated goods were included in the Danish code, and pharmacopoeias were compiled in England and Germany in the seventeenth century, and in the eighteenth century laws were passed in England which had for their purpose the increase of revenue by means of regulating the adulterations of coffee and tea.

In four centuries, however, no great progress in food legislation was made, nor was it possible till iatro-chemistry had ceased to exist, till the phlogiston theory had become a thing of the past, and the balance and the microscope had enabled us to judge of the purity and equality of the food we examine. Before the present century it would have been impossible to enforce a general food law because of the lack of methods to detect adulterants. A single illustration of the crudeness of the early methods will suffice. In the sixteenth century ale-tasters were appointed in England whose duty it was to examine all ale before it could be sold. They were instructed among other things to pour a little of the ale they were examining on a bench and sit on it, and if their leather breeches stuck to the bench, the presence of added sugar was definitely proven.

In 1802, the Conseil de Salubrite was established in Paris, and similar organizations in other cities and some of the provinces soon followed. These committees gave close attention to the question of food adulteration and the progress made by science in the first half of this century was largely due to them. During the same period, laws were passed in England relating to the adulteration of several articles of food. The penal codes in the Netherlands and in the Scandinavian peninsula contained clauses regulating the sale of adulterated and damaged goods, which have only been rigidly enforced within the last forty years.

The middle of the present century marked a new and most important era. The methods of quantitative analysis had for the first time been effectively applied to the examination of foods. The microscopist had made great progress in his field, and more than a beginning had been made in the study of vegetable histology. Adulterants which might and

did pass without suspicion twenty or ten years earlier were then detected with certainty, and the analyst could follow the manufacturer and discover each new cheat as it took the place of an old one which had been exposed. It must not be supposed, however, that all abuses were immediately corrected, or even that the progress of reform was easy and rapid.

In England, advocates of a general and efficient food adulteration law were not wanting, but the people at large were apathetic and Parliament was more concerned with party questions than with measures that, while promising little party advantage, were threatened with strong opposition. Trained analysts were few and far between, and in the absence of standards there was no end of conflict and jealousy among the few experts.

The London Lancet has earned the gratitude of the civilized world by its early, earnest, fearless, persistent and finally successful advocacy of food adulteration laws. It was in a position of commanding influence and it stood for public welfare. The Lancet's Analytical Sanitary Commission, established in 1850, with Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall as chief analyst, waged a determined warfare on food and drug adulteration for a period of nearly twenty years, in fact until comprehensive laws had been enacted and their efficiency demonstrated. The Analytical Sanitary Commission made reports from time to time of the analyses of a large number of foods, drinks, drugs, confections, tobacco, etc., it being the first to undertake this work in any systematic way. Naturally, opposition in every form was excited and became active, vigorous and determined. The Commission and the editor of the Lancet were threatened with legal prosecution and personal violence. In the House of Commons, Sir Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, quoted as the opinion of the "most distinguished chemist of the day" the assertion that "neither by chemistry nor by any other means" could the admixture of chicory with coffee be detected, the falsity of which assertion Dr. Hassall demonstrated with his microscope. The protection of coffee from adulteration by chicory which itself has been adulterated with parsnips and other roots was the first practical achievement of the Commission, although the question of coffee adulteration and the sale of coffee substitutes was considered from the standpoint of revenue rather than of fraud.

In 1854, Dr. Hassall published "Food and Its Adulterations, Comprising the reports of the Analytical Sanitary Commission of the Lancet for the years 1851 to 1854, inclusive." Before the publication of these reports in the Lancet, it was notorious that many articles of food were generally adulterated, but nothing was known with the precision necessary to suppress fraud.

Conclusive evidence of the value of the Commission's revelations, which had a wide circulation in Dr. Hassall's book, is found in the fact that reforms in food laws were immediately pressed in Parliament.

Nor was the movement confined to England. In 1855, the French law relative to foods, which had been in force since 1851, was amended to include drinks, and progress was made in Spain, Denmark and other countries. In the same year the Select Committee on the Adulteration of Food was appointed by Parliament and began an investigation, summoning before it a large number of witnesses, embracing chemists, microscopists, manufacturers, wholesale dealers and consumers, but no general law was passed until 1860. In the same year, 1855, Dr. Letherby was appointed Medical Officer for the City of London, a position which had been sought with much earnestness by Dr. Hassall, both of whom had been prominent in the agitation for pure food laws.

A work "On the Composition of Food, and how it is Adulterated, with Practical Directions for its Analysis," by W. Mercet, M. D., F. C.S., etc., appeared in 1856. Dr. Mercet devoted a considerable space to disparaging the work done by Dr. Hassall, and the Lancet reviewed Mercet's book with marked severity.

Jealousies among the advocates of reform in food laws are noticeable in all the discussions of this period and doubtless they had no small effect in delaying the passage of an efficient food law. At least they fur-

nished weapons for an open opposition which drew its inspiration from the prophets of adulteration.

In 1857, Dr. Hassall published a second book entitled "Adulterations Detected; or Plain Instructions for the Discovery of Frauds in Food and Medicine."

During this period of discussion and waiting in England, the French were dealing with offenders under their national and municipal laws forbidding the preparation and sale of adulterated articles of merchandise, and the use of incorrect weights and measures. The penalties under these laws were publication, fine and imprisonment. Dealers convicted under municipal laws were compelled to post conspicuously in their places of business large placards with a confession, in detail, of their guilt.

In 1860 Parliament passed the "Adulteration of Food and Drugs Act," which made it illegal, first, to sell any article of food or drink with which to the knowledge of the seller, any article or ingredient injurious to health had been mixed; second to sell as pure and unadulterated any article of food which was adulterated or not pure. The appointment of analysts was optional with boards of health, church vestry, and other bodies. The prescribed fees, ranging from a half-crown to ten shillings, were hardly sufficient to pay the cost of materials required for the analyses.

The law was a beginning, but scarcely more. The failure to establish standards and provide for the certain appointment of inspectors and analysts and the provision making proof of "guilty knowledge" necessary to conviction, insured the failure of the law as a practical measure. Indeed, these defects were plainly and persistently pointed out before the passage of the act, and it is difficult to escape the conclusion that among those who voted for its passage were some who knew how to "run with the hare and hold with the hound." With only a few trained analysts, each of them jealous of the others, and with no recognized standards, it seems the time had not come for a more efficient food law in England than that of 1860.

The agitation was continued, and, in 1872, the act of 1860 was re-enforced by the "Act for the Prevention of the Adulteration of Food and Drinks, and of Drugs," (35 & 36 Vic. C. 74). This act provided for the appointment of inspectors, and did not require proof of guilty knowledge" for conviction under the charge of selling adulterated foods, and was applicable to drugs as well as foods. In correcting one of the flaws in the act of 1860 by not requiring the proof of guilty knowledge, a serious mistake was made in affording no protection to retail dealers and much injustice resulted.

The dissatisfaction produced by the shortcomings of this act were called to the attention of Parliament by numerous petitions from all the larger cities. The result was the appointment in 1874, of a second Select Committee, which advised that the act be amended. The Committee also expressed the opinion that much of the injustice complained of was due not to the act itself, but "to the want of a clear understanding as to what does, and what does not, constitute adulteration, and in some cases" to the conflicting decisions and inexperience of the analysts."

As the result of the investigation and report of the Select Committee, legislation was again attempted the following year.

"An act to repeal the adulteration of food acts, and to make better provision for the sale of food and drugs in a pure state," (38 & 39, Vic. 63.) 11th Aug., 1875.)

Sec. 1. Repeals former statutes.

Sec. 2. The term "food" is defined as including every article used for food or drink by man other than drugs and water. The term "drug" includes all medicines for internal or external use.

Sec. 3. "No person shall mix, color, stain or powder any articles of food with any ingredient or material so as to render the article injurious to health with intent that the same may be sold in that state, and no person shall sell any article, so mixed, colored, stained or powdered, under penalty not exceeding (50) pounds in each case for the first offense. Every offense after a conviction for a first offense, shall be a misdemeanor, for which the person under conviction shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months at hard labor."

Sec. 4. Prohibits the mixing of drugs with injurious ingredients and the selling of the same.

Sec. 5. Exempts in case of proof of absence of knowledge and of ability "with reasonable diligence, to obtain that knowledge."

Sec. 6. "No person shall sell to the prejudice of the purchaser, any article of food, or any drug, which is not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded by such purchaser."

Sec. 7. Provides for the sale of compounded articles of food and compounded drugs.

Sec. 9. Prohibits the abstraction of any part of an article of food with intent to sell without notice of such abstraction, and the selling of such article without notice.

I refer to only a few of the sections of this law. As a whole, it was far better than any legislation that had preceded it in England or in any other country, yet owing to the peculiar construction placed upon it by the magistrates, convictions even in cases of evident violation of the act, were difficult and often impossible to secure.

A clear idea of the chief legal difficulties which confronted those charged with enforcing the Sale of Food and Drugs Act can be given by quoting from "An Act to Amend the Sale of Food and Drugs Act," (42 and 43 Vic. C. 30, 1879).

Sec. 2. "In any prosecution under the provision of the principal act for selling to the prejudice of the purchaser any article of food or any drug, which is not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded by such purchaser, it shall be no defense to any such prosecution to allege that the purchaser having bought only for analysis was not prejudiced by such sale, neither shall it be a good defense to prove that the article of food or drug in question, though defective in nature, substance and quality, was not defective in all three respects."

Sec. 6. "In determining whether an offense has been committed under section 6, of said act, by selling to the prejudice of the purchaser spirits not adulterated otherwise than by the admixture of water, it shall be a good defense to prove that such admixture has not reduced the spirit more than twenty-five degrees under proof, for brandy, whisky, or rum, or thirty-five degrees under proof for gin."

A few special acts have been passed from time to time, but their importance is relatively insignificant. The act of 1875 as amended in 1879, constitutes in greater part the food law of England as existing at the present time.

The enforcement of these acts at first was difficult and uncertain. As has been previously stated, experienced analysts were few and the remuneration offered was not sufficient to induce reliable and competent men to undertake the work. More than this, conflicting decisions by the judges before whom the cases were tried added to the difficulties of enforcing the acts. The word 'adulteration' itself received various definitions at the hands of those charged with enforcing the law.

As the intention of the law became more generally understood, standards in all classes of foods were adopted. Legal questions were settled, and the machinery for enforcing the acts reduced to working order. In consequence, there has been a constant improvement in the quality of food in the English market, until at the present time there is no government which more completely protects its people from adulterations in food.

So much attention has been given to English law because of the important effect it had in influencing the legislation of other countries. An example of a good working law was offered, a law which had not only outlived the jealousies and misunderstanding of the friends of reform, but had overcome the most skillful, determined and persistent opposition of its foes. In the framing of all subsequent laws, in other countries, the English law has been carefully studied, and the experience gained in the thirty years' contest between the friends and foes of pure food legislation has saved much loss of time and misspent effort.

The machinery for enforcing the law must necessarily vary with the form of government. Sometimes standards have been included in the

laws; again other provisions have been made for the adoption of standards.

Since 1880, governmental supervision of the food supply has become general among the nations of the world. In some countries we find scarcely any article of food left unprotected by general enactment. In others the laws are less comprehensive. Where modern civilization is just superseding the ancient order, the laws are confined to city ordinances, while in outlying districts where only simple foods are used, there is no occasion for restriction.

It is my conviction that in centralized governments, the state of a nation's civilization may be judged with accuracy by the protection it affords its people in the quality of the food sold. The absence of national food laws hitherto in the United States may not be well understood in other countries, but it is plain to all who understand the limitations of our federal government. Municipal and state laws, in some cases, models of their kind, we have; but the necessity of a national law, covering the whole question in its relation to manufacture and commerce in the District of Columbia and the Territories, the commerce between the states and between the states and the District of Columbia and the Territories, and to our foreign commerce, is becoming apparent to all thinking men. By no other means can we hope to secure laws uniform in their scope, requirements and penalties among ourselves, and for our foreign commerce nothing less can avail.

We have come upon an era of intense competition, and consequent small profits in manufacturing. It often happens that the success, even the life of an honest business, depends on protection from the competition of debased, or otherwise fraudulent products. Without protection it becomes a question with the manufacturer whether he shall give up his business or his integrity. Never before did the adulteration of food present so strong temptations to the manufacturer. It is true indeed that the fraudulent manufacturer often employs his chemist to help him perpetrate and conceal fraud, until adulteration has become a fine art. But there are always honest manufacturers and dealers, ready to come to the aid of the health officer. Never before was protection so sure. We can almost say that if any food adulterant runs more than a short course now the fault must be charged to inefficient food laws.

Let us protect the honest manufacturer and dealer at every point against the unfair competition of dishonest rivals. Let our products stand on their own merits—stand or fall. And let the same rule apply to imported goods.

I have tried to obtain refined cotton-seed oil from our leading grocers, but have rarely succeeded except at four times its value and under another name. Our native wines, superior to the common wines of any other country, are creating for themselves an increasing demand in foreign countries under their proper labels. Why, then, should we allow them to receive fictitious names at home? Let us by all proper means promote the use of American maize at home and abroad, but always as maize—not as wheat! Let us eat plain American herrings, if we choose, but not French sardines from the coast of Maine. Let us stop the sale of pure imported Lucca oil from the cotton fields of Georgia. Whether as a matter of morals or from policy, let us have honesty. (Applause.)

PAPER BY MR. J. FANNIN O'RILEY.

Editor of the Liquor Trades Review, New York.

Probably no question will come up for the consideration of this Congress, and certainly none that can more easily prove the necessity of a National Pure Food law, than that which relates to liquors. When I come before this body and point out the shortcomings of a business from which I earn my living, and from which the publication I edit draws its support, I do so fully imbued with the responsibility which I assume, and fully impressed with a belief that my doing so is as much in the interest of the liquor producing industry as in that of the public welfare.

The good certain to result from such a gathering as this is perhaps

far greater than many present may think. I am satisfied that these proceedings will get wide publicity, and that is what is most needed to awaken the public to the enormity of the evils which exist in the adulteration of liquors. I have no doubt that the same remark applies with equal force to foods, condiments, and drugs. The kernel of the situation is simply this: that as matters stand to-day it is possible to sell almost any concoction as a liquor. In some few of the states there are pure food laws, but they are either dead-letters, or so absurd in their terms as to be next to useless. There are a great many people dishonest enough to take advantage of these conditions, and they certainly do so to the fullest extent.

The result of this is that the average consumer who calls for a drink of whisky to-day finds it hard to tell whether he is drinking a straight, wholesome Bourbon or Rye, or a liquor mainly consisting of Peoria spirits, sugar, coloring (to sweeten and color) prune juice, to fictitiously age, "beading oil," for the same purpose, and other ingredients of a kindred character, the object and use of which is to produce an article cheaper than the genuine, and an article that will deceive.

To complete the deception and enable the deceiver to brand his barrel "Kentucky," or "Pennsylvania," a small proportion of straight whisky is added, but the amount is small; for very often five barrels of genuine Kentucky or Pennsylvania whisky will be mixed in with that which is so-called Kentucky whisky and branded as such. This system, I hold, is an imposition on the public, and should be stopped by process of law. I do not wish, in making these remarks, that I be understood as decrying blended whiskies, or saying a word against the many high-class respectable houses engaged in that section of the business. Such brands of whiskies are very popular in many sections of the country, and enjoy an excellent reputation, but they are made from different grades of straight whiskies, without recourse to the use of the nostrums I have mentioned. But the man we condemn is the man who sells spirits doctored up, and sells it for whisky, which it is not.

Many of you, gentlemen, are aware of the distressed conditions prevailing at the present time in the whisky making industry in Kentucky. Those conditions have come about from a variety of reasons, but foremost among them the circumstance that the product of that state has in great part been substituted by a cheap and inferior article. In other words, Kentucky's trade-mark, its reputation—built up by good whisky and easily worth one hundred million dollars—is being counterfeited all over the United States, and there is no law to prevent it.

A step in the direction of prevention was consummated when Mr. Cleveland signed the act of March 3rd, 1897, which permits the distillery to bottle whiskies in bond, under government supervision, and under a government capsule. This enactment is the only law-bearing upon the question of pure food, so far as whisky is concerned, that has ever been enacted, which will, with absolute certainty, meet and cure the evil, since it is utterly impossible to evade its provisions.

It is therefore possible, at this time, for every one to procure a bottle of whisky, or as many as he may desire, and have positive assurance, not only as to purity, but quantity, strength, where and by whom made as well. These facts are all attested by a stamp before referred to, which must be placed over the mouth of each bottle. The law prohibits the admixture of any substance whatever, except water, when necessary, to reduce the standard proof, 100 degrees.

For the faithful compliance with all these provisions, the Government places a Revenue Agent on guard in the bottling warehouse, whose duty it is to be continuously present from the time the tax is paid, overseeing the bottling process until it is completed, thus assuring full and complete compliance with every requirement of the law. For all these reasons, and because of the easy evasion of all other food laws, as none other provides for corresponding supervision to enforce compliance, it becomes obvious that no other article of dietetic or medicinal use, (whisky belongs to both departments) can be so implicitly relied upon to be the

identical article it is represented to be, as is the case with regard to bourbon and rye whisky "bottled in bond."

The fact of purity, age quantity and strength being thus definitely established, it only remains for the consumer to investigate as to quality. There is much of this kind of whisky; therefore, it will be necessary for those not already familiar with the brands of the fine and genuine bourbon and rye whiskies to ascertain which they are.

Kentucky in the olden times three or four decades ago, produced nothing but the very finest and highest grade of whisky. The arts of the compounder were then unknown, and the scientist had not yet acquired the skill of imitation that now prevails. The result was that the consumer had no need to take heed as to what he took into his stomach, further than to know it was the Kentucky product, all of which was palatable and healthful. Because of the reputation then gained, many persons were induced to build distilleries in Kentucky upon new plans, and make whisky after new and more exhaustive methods and formulas, which resulted in the production of whisky of an entirely different character.

As the glitter is not always the assurance of gold, so to, in these days, the Kentucky brands and name "Old-Fashioned Sour Mash" found on the greatest number of barrels and bottles is very far from being the whisky of our fore-fathers.

There are, however, very many distilleries still in the State which make as fine whisky as was ever produced therein, while differing somewhat in character, yet all will be found good and sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious taste and the most critical judgment.

The bottling-in-bond law, although excellent in every way, is only a half-way measure, because it only protects whisky put up in bottles under the law, and does not prevent the adulteration of that which goes out in barrels, and which a rectifier, under the present revenue laws, can "fix up" in any manner he pleases.

High-grade Maryland and Pennsylvania whiskies are manipulated in the same way as those from Kentucky.

The demand of enlightened people is always for the purest and best of everything needed in the domestic economy. This is especially the case so far as articles of dietetic and medicinal use are concerned. Unfortunately, however, the general eagerness to make the largest possible profit, regardless of probable injury to the health of consumers, has stimulated scientists and manufacturers to exert their skill and ingenuity to the utmost towards the production of spurious articles at a low cost, in imitation of the genuine. So great has been their success that it has become a fact that a very large percentage of the goods for stomachic use, whether liquid or solid, now offered for sale, has but little if any of the properties of the articles they purport to be.

This is true not only of articles of luxury and medicine, but as a rule of the daily necessities of life. It is notorious that the skill of the physician is often thwarted by substitution, and by reason of the spuriousness of the medicine furnished upon his prescription, and it is equally true, that convalescence is often retarded by reason of the adulteration of the food provided for the patient.

Even candy, so largely consumed by children, is reputed to be almost universally contaminated by the admixture in its manufacture, with "terra alba," (white earth), an article which, although not in the list of "Poisons," is yet very injurious to the infantile stomach.

But the practice of imitation and adulteration has been carried on to a probably greater extent in connection with spirituous liquors than any other. Of whisky it may be said that fully 90 per cent of it, called by this name, which reaches the consumer, is not pure—adulterated.

Spirits, so much used in the adulteration of whisky, being neutral as to taste and smell, afford an excellent medium for the arts, of the compounder since they are kindly receptive of the extracts, essences, syrups fruit flavorings, glycerine, strength and bead oils furnished by the chemical laboratories whose circulars with glowing representations as to their efficiency and directions how to use them, may be had for the asking.

Pure food laws have been adopted by some of the states, notably Ohio, but they have signally failed in counteracting the evil.

The question of pure beer has been under discussion for some time, and I am glad to say that the agitation for an article made from hops and malt only has emanated from within the industry itself. There can be no doubt that the agitation has done good. There may be no laws yet on the statutes prescribing legal formulas, but a fair percentage of brewers seem to have made up their minds that the idea of brewing and advertising a beer made on the old-fashioned lines is a good one. It will not do, however, to have the consumer humbugged the same as he is with regard to whisky and other liquors.

I have seen the vilest concoctions ever made covered over with cautionary notices, warning the purchaser to beware of imitations, and to see that each label bore the signature so and so. It is to be hoped that all the beer which is sold nowadays as being made from hops and malt is the genuine article, and not some ordinary, every-day stuff bottled and labeled as pure just because the public demands a pure article.

This is where the necessity exists for a law regulating the manufacture and sale of beer. It is said that "to the pure all things are pure," but such a remark has no application to liquor. If all the liquor sold as pure and advertised as such was so in reality, there would not be so much occasion to constantly ring the changes on the question. But we live in an age of deception, and in the race to impose on the public the liquor trade is well to the front.

I believe that the co-operation of the brewing industry as a whole, in favor of pure beer laws could easily be obtained. I have heard arguments for and against pure beer—that is, beer made on the old lines, and made only from hops and malt,—and I am free to confess that many articles enter into the process of brewing which should have no place in drink for human beings.

In beer, as in whisky, the story is the same. Science and all the nostrums, money-saving devices, etc., which follow in its wake, have put the old-fashioned method and ingredients of our forefathers to rout, and adulteration has the upper hand, but the consumer suffers.

In the matter of cordials, there is a great deal of deception practiced upon the public. Cordials are manufactured in the United States, but I regret to say that only in a few cases have the manufacturers the courage to acknowledge the fact, and the consequence is that the imitation of the imported article is general. This imitation, although not sufficient whereon to bring the offenders to court, is sufficient to deceive the consumer into believing that he is drinking an imported article. For instance, bottles similar in design to those imported are used. Fictitious foreign names are used, and, in fact, everything is done that will complete the deception and still keep the delinquent out of the clutches of the law. I don't say that the domestic article is inferior to that which is imported, but I do hold that it is an injustice to importers that the present method should be tolerated. I would like to see domestic production of such goods increase, but it can never do so in the manner I have described. The words "Made in Italy," should be no more popular on this continent than the words "Made in America," but the very fact that our manufacturers imitate these foreign goods, and are not willing to stand on the reputation of their own, is the very best way in the world to popularize the foreign article with the public, and decry our own.

Gins and whiskies imported from other countries are in many cases adulterated with domestic spirits, and the extent of this system can be best understood when I say that it is the positive belief of many importers that 90 per cent of the so-called imported liquors are bogus, and nothing but adulterations and imitations.

The printer of imitation and counterfeit labels I consider the worst evil which respectable houses in the business have to contend against. These persons keep well within the law on technicalities. Even an expert sometimes can not distinguish between the genuine label and the label which printers and supply houses sell for the bottling of brandies, ports, clarets, sherries, etc. These liquors may be of a cheap kind, from Cali-

fornia or elsewhere, but the fake label will show them to be from the vineyards of France.

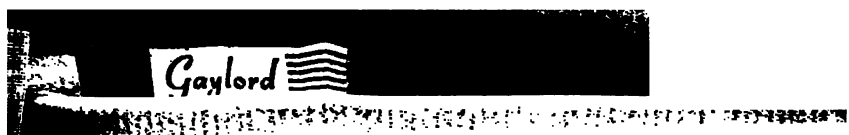
All these matters require overhauling, and certainly the attention of Congress. The liquor trade suffers greatly from the evils of substitution, imitation and counterfeiting. I hope this Congress means the compilation of a National Pure Food Law which will deal fully and intelligently with every form of deception in foods, drugs and liquors. Other countries have such laws, and why should the United States be backward in such a vital matter? I hope every effort will be made to give this meeting wide publicity. The average citizen is lamentably ignorant about what he eats, but doubly so about what he drinks. It is for the benefit of such people that we are here to-day. The gospel of pure food, pure drugs, and pure liquors, should go from here broadcast throughout this great country. This Congress holding its initial meeting here to-day should be made a permanent body, and make its influence and its work tell in the years and on the generations to come.

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NATIONAL
Pure Food and Drug Congress
2nd Annual Meeting
Columbian University Hall
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Executive Committee of the National Pure Food and Drug Congress have issued a call for a meeting on January 18th, 19th, 20th and 21th, 1899.

Reduced Hotel and EXCURSION RATES from all points to Washington have been arranged for.

All information desired will be furnished on application to any of the officers or the undersigned.

Accompanying this circular is a copy of the proceedings of the Pure Food and Drug Congress held March 2nd, to 5th, 1898 in it will be found a list of delegates who attended that meeting also the call for the same which contains the apportionment of delegates, which has been again adopted.

You are earnestly requested to carefully examine all of the accompanying papers and to do what you can to aid in making the next meeting so great a success as to secure the passage of the law recommended, which will also be found in the Proceedings.

I shall be pleased to receive any suggestions which you have to make and rely upon your hearty co-operation in this matter.

If you will furnish me the names and addresses of Organizations or persons entitled to representation in the Congress you will greatly assist our work and oblige,

Yours truly,

ALEX. J. WEDDERBURN, Cor. Sec'y.

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The NATIONAL HOTEL will be the HEADQUARTERS. ^{RATES} \$2.00 Per Day.

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